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THE DAILY DIGEST
For Oct. 1, 1945

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(The newspapers, magazines and clippings, from which these items are taken are on file in The Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026. The Daily Digest presents items from representative newspapers and magazines, which are of current interest to Department of Agriculture people.)

FATE OF CORN CROP IN EARLY-FROST AREA MAY NOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL HARVEST-Times, New York, 10-1 - A considerable part of the corn crop in the more northern sections of the main producing area has lost its race to mature ahead of the first killing frost. The latter occurred late in the week and embraced all of the Dakotas, Minnesota, a large part of Iowa and Nebraska and parts of Wisconsin.

Crop experts are mixed in their views as to the possible effect of the freeze, which sent temperatures down to 23 degrees in North Central Iowa, one of the largest corn shipping sections in the country.

The territory involved in the frost or freeze area had a prospective yield of around 1,266,000,000 bushels on Sept. 1, or over one-third of the total production for the country. Experts claim that some of the corn in the affected area will prove to be a total loss, but the percentage of the acreage involved in that classification is relatively small. However, there was a considerable acreage where the corn was not much beyond the milk stage and the freeze would result in this grain turning out light and chaffy with but limited feeding value.

In some areas the freeze came about two weeks ahead of normal, but the actual damage is not expected to be revealed until harvest. Under the most favorable conditions there will be a large amount of soft corn. A week ago a weather bureau report indicated that the percentage of matured grain in there ranged from 20 to 90 per cent, mostly 75 to 90 per cent. The figures suggest that 10 to 25 per cent of the prospective 529,000,000 bushel crop will be soft. A week ago over 50 per cent of the Nebraska corn crop was safe. Illinois, not involved as yet in the freeze, needed two or three weeks to mature. Minnesota was estimated to need ten days of favorable weather.

NEW CONTROLS TO END TODAY--Sun, Baltimore, 10-1 - America can step up its already swift reconversion pace when additional wartime controls are pulled off today. Slated for discard are most controls on metals, other critical materials and component parts; restrictions on lumber sales, transportation and distribution of petroleum products in East and West Coast section, and bans on holding conventions and fairs.

Most of the fetters will be off heavy industry with the abolishment of the controlled-materials plan, nation-wide wartime system governing the flow of critical materials for war production. In its place a simplified priority system covering a few materials and components still in critically short supply will be operated by the War Production Board. Anticipating the lifting of all restrictions on construction October 15, wartime regulations on sales of lumber will be gone tomorrow. Thus, home and farm builders should have lumber all ready to go with the building green light in two weeks.

35 MILLION TONS OF FOOD NEEDED BY WAR VICTIMS—Herald Tribune, New York, 10-1 — The world faces more hunger in its first twelve months of peace than during the last year of the war.

This, in brief, is the summary of a world-wide survey of the food situation just completed by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and made public today.

The agency, part of the Department of Agriculture, estimated that more than 35,000,000 tons of food will have to be moved into deficit areas—including former enemy countries such as Germany, Austria and Italy—through commercial and relief programs if acute hunger is to be prevented.

City areas, in countries producing less than their needs, face particularly grave prospects, the survey noted.

This year's total world farm output of food, in terms of calories, was estimated at about 3 per cent less than the pre-war 1935-39 average. But when allowance is made for the net increase in world population during the war years, per-capita world production is down about 10 per cent, the report said.

The agency declared a serious tightening of the general world food situation between now and 1946 harvests is indicated by lowered farm production, sharply reduced reserve stocks of all major food products and disrupted collection and distribution systems.

Supplies of rice, sugar, fats and oils have fallen somewhat below last year's low levels and much below those of the pre-war years, the report said. Wheat supplies, while larger than the pre-war average, have declined to the lowest point in recent years.

The problem of providing aid for shortage areas is being complicated, the report added, by a lack of financing.

Continental Europe, excluding Soviet Russia, and North Africa were said to have experienced the greatest decline in production this year. Droughts and disruptions caused by the war were given as principal reasons for the decline.

ALL MEAT AND SHOE RATIONING WILL END BEFORE 1946, OPA CHIEF BOWLES SAID—
Wall Street Journal, New York, 9-29 — The Office of Price Administration head made this promise in a letter to industry advisory committees asking their advice on when price controls should be eliminated. "Shoes and meat will come off the list by the end of 1945—perhaps sooner. Tires and fats and oils will probably come off early in 1946," he declared. Sugar will continue to be rationed for an indeterminate period.

RURAL-SERVICE JOBS—Editorial, New York Times, New York, 10-1 — Farm leaders, county agents and rural bankers strongly urge returning veterans not to purchase farms while land values are inflated by wartime conditions. But many farm economists and administrators of veterans' affairs are pointing out the unparalleled opportunities that exist in what may be classified as the rural-service field. In the immediate future these openings will be available to veterans and to those who left rural areas to participate in war industries and in the ship-building yards. Since December, 1941, approximately 1,650,000 men have left farms to join the armed forces; about 4,650,000 went into defense plants.

The tremendous scope of the rural service field is visualized by few at the present time. On an expanding basis in the years ahead it is certain to include more frozen-food community locker plants, rural electrification, custom work with power machinery for farmers who prefer to hire instead of own, repair shop for farm machinery, expanded telephone service, scientific soil conservation and modern forestry practices and refrigeration. There will be opportunities for the roadside stand sale of products bought from farmers who live a distance from the main road.

GRANGE MASTER WARNS OF NEW DEPRESSION UNLESS AGRICULTURE GETS PLAN—

Farmers Elevator Guide, Sept. — The return to peace will, thinks Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, bring on a new depression unless something is done to meet the situation brought about by producing under the high costs of a protected economy and marketing at world levels.

The Grange, according to its Master, feels that none of four chief proposals discussed for the future of farm income is adequate. One is to supplement with subsidies from the government if prices fall; another recommends having the government guarantee every farmer 60 cents an hour for his labor; and another advocates a system of price supports of all crops at parity.

Master Goss advocates a support price program, but the organization would differentiate between an incentive support for securing increased production and a "stop loss" support for preventing disastrous price reductions. He wants an incentive price program and opposes export market support.

"Relative few crops need supports," says Master Goss, "and of those, most domestic crops could be supported at 90 per cent of parity quite safely without creating surpluses, provided we had a modern and equitable rule for determining parity." "The Grange opposes supports on export crops so applied that they result in piling up crops which can not be sold."

WARNING ON FARM PRICES—Editorial, Times, New York, 9-28 — During the past four years the farmers of the United States have planned and carried out a food-production program comparable in efficiency and results with the industrial program. Faced with manpower shortages and machinery problems, they have produced record crops of the foods and fibers needed for victory. Now farm leaders are assessing future prospects and making plans for the necessary adjustments to a peacetime economy.

An important report has recently been issued by the State Extension Service at Cornell. While directed primarily to the farmers of New York, the information and advice is of widespread interest. L. R. Simmons, director of the Service, warns that it is time "to shift emphasis from all-out production for wartime needs to efficient low-cost production and marketing."

The report states: "Although present indications point to a strong demand for most farm products for several months, farm prices are likely to ease in relation to wages and other costs after the period of large-scale food shipments to Europe is over and other types of consumer goods are available in abundant supply on retailers' shelves." Additional points emphasized include continuance of programs of an educational nature to promote better nutrition, development of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives, and caution in purchasing high-priced land.

While Government price support will continue for two years on certain crops, from the January first following cessation of hostilities, farmers as a whole recognize that price changes are inevitable. Most leaders in the field are stressing two fundamental points in addition to improved production at lower cost. First, the national welfare requires more and better food for a large part of the population; second, farm prosperity depends upon a high level of industrial activity. The recognition of this latter point is one of the encouraging aspects of the total situation. The Extension Service warning is timely. It may help further the understanding that the prosperity of one group depends upon the prosperity of the whole social order.

FARM LABOR SITUATION IS WORST EVER--Editorial, American Agriculturist, 9-15 - The end of the war has made the farm labor situation much worse instead of better at a time when extra help is needed by farmers to harvest their crops. Hundreds of farm workers, particularly those who are 26 or over, who were deferred in order to help produce food, have now quit their farm jobs because they no longer fear the draft. Thousands of other workers now being discharged from war plants will have nothing to do with a farm job, preferring to loaf around or burn up the roads with unrationed gasoline and accept the \$21 per week Federal unemployment insurance. To aggravate the situation, President Truman is trying to get the insurance raised to \$25 per week.

Even with the prices of farm products what they are now, how many farmers are there who can afford to pay \$21 per week, to say nothing of \$25, and the privileges that usually go with a farm job? Another answer to the farm labor problem -- one which will not help the situation this fall, but will on a long time basis -- is more and more farm machinery, with every kind of labor-saving device.

THAT OVINE SUBSIDY—Pennsylvania Farmer, 9-8 - Feeders who failed to contract their lambs or sheep before the subsidy was proclaimed now have to pay it in the higher cost of their feeder material. Those who contracted are still uncertain. Must they pay it to the growers? Can they get the subsidy when their stock is marketed if they didn't pay it to the growers at the start? At auctions notice is given that if any sheep or lambs are sold to other than approved slaughterers the buyers must pay the subsidy in addition to the price. This even if they think they have already paid it in the price of what they bought. All of this creates confusion which is not favorable to greater production, the stated purpose of the subsidy. All concerned are entitled to a prompt decision on any doubtful point in this subsidy, which is the act of legislators and not of executives.

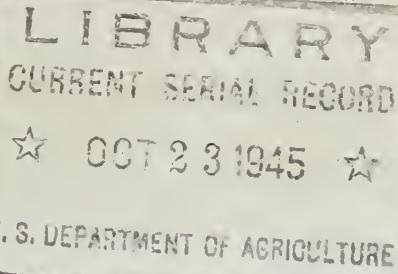
AAA FIELDMEN TO COOPERATE IN WEED CONTROL PROGRAM--Western Livestock Journal, Sept. - From a preliminary examination of the county recommendations for 1946 just received in the California AAA office, it appears that weed control will be given more than usual consideration in developing the 1946 conservation program. At a recent meeting in Madera County, methods were discussed for preventing a further spread of Klamath weed in that area. Small infestations of this weed have been discovered in scattered areas in the state where it was not before suspected.

The State AAA Committee is considering a special program of acquainting county AAA people with the primary noxious weeds so as to facilitate detection by representatives who are working in the field and are most likely to come in contact with such pests.

MACHINE COTTON CULTIVATION POSES SOCIAL PROBLEM—Rural New Yorker, 9-15 - More than one-half of the nation's farmers live in the South, and many of them are tenants. The new developments and improvements in cotton picking and weeding machines will eliminate most of this hand labor. It will also present a great social and racial problem that all of us will have to work hard to solve.

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'SWEEPING' EASING MADE ON COTTONS--Times, New York, 10-2 - The War Production Board today announced "sweeping" relaxations in the cotton broad woven fabric preference rating and distribution controls, explaining that the end of the war has made cotton fabrics more plentiful for civilian use.

By amendments to M-317, the basic cotton order, and to M-317a, which set up methods of allocating and distributing the fabric, the agency brought about the following: 1) The elimination of all preference rating schedules which hitherto had been a prominent part of the M-317a order. Now, all fabrics must be obtained without priority assistance, except those needed by manufacturers of clothing taking part in the M-328b series of low-priced schedules. 2) The simplification of the set-aside columns in the distribution schedules by combining Column III which has covered Treasury Department priorities, and of Column IV which took in other export orders. The new distribution schedules are immediately effective for the fourth quarter.

THREE NEW CHEMICALS FOR USE ON CROPS MADE BY U.S. RUBBER--Herald Tribune, 10-2 - Three new chemicals, a fungicide which will control apple scab, a DDT formulation four times as effective as DDT powder and a selective herbicide for weeding large acreages of cereal crops were announced yesterday by United States Rubber Co.

The fungicide, called Phygon, will control bitter rot of apples, brown rot of apples and stone fruits, cherry leaf spot, downy mildew on beets, azalea blight and septoria celery blight. It is estimated that apple scab annually damages 10,000,000 bushels or 8 per cent of the national apple crop. When applied to powder form to beet and spinach seed, the new fungicide, according to the company, gives complete protection from soil fungi which causes decay and damping-off.

The new DDT preparation, called Deetone, will control aphids and mites as well as the insects killed by normal DDT. The selective weed-killer, called Polon, is recommended for use on lawns and golf courses and for weeding fields of oats, rye and barley by spraying. Its method of killing is two-fold: it kills the leaves of weeds by the usual burning effect and the chemical enters the plant sap and causes an excessive development in the root and stems. Thus it causes the plants to grow so vigorously that they die in the process.

STATE FARMERS ASK LABOR RELIEF—The Sun, Baltimore, 10-2 — Declaring that the farm-labor shortage in Maryland is likely to be more critical next year than this year or last, the State Farm Labor Committee meeting here yesterday asked that German prisoners of war be retained "as long as possible."

The committee also asked that provisions be made "for the full mobilization of all local labor resources, including Southern migrants" and that provisions "be made for as many imported workers as may be necessary as a supplement to domestic seasonal workers."

It recommended that emergency farm-labor program successfully operated in Maryland during 1944 and 1945 be continued in 1946, through an adequate Federal appropriation "under the leadership of the Extension Service."

Observing the slowness with which farm workers who took war jobs are returning to agricultural pursuits, the committee reported that "with relaxation of manpower controls there is an exodus of labor from the farms, resulting in a net loss of farm labor."

The committee—which represents the organized farmers of Maryland, including the Maryland State Farm Bureau Federation and the Maryland State Grange—forwarded a copy of its resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Extension Service, the Office of Labor and to each Maryland senator and representative.

Members of the committee include P. C. Turner, head of the Food Producers Council; T. Roy Brooks, State Grangemaster; R. C. F. Weagley, President, State Farm Bureau; C. E. Wise, secretary, Farm Bureau, and Dr. T. B. Symons, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Maryland.

3,500 JAPANESE TO AID HARVESTS IN CALIFORNIA—Herald Tribune, New York, 10-2— About 3,500 Japanese prisoners of war are being transferred from Camp McCoy, Wis. and Camp Clarinda, Iowa, to harvest crops in the San Joaquin Valley in California, the War Department disclosed today.

The transfer was requested by Governor Earl Warren and California Congressman who appealed for Japanese prisoners to meet the urgent need for agricultural workers. The prisoners will be returned to Japan when the harvesting is done.

Schedules call for the last group of prisoners to arrive in California by Oct. 5. The move will clear out all Japanese from both Camp McCoy and Camp Clarinda.

Members of the California Congressional delegation who supported Governor Warren's request were: Senators William F. Knowland, republican, and Sheridan Downey, Democrat, and Representatives J. Leroy Johnson, republican, Alfred J. Elliot, democrat, and Bertrand W. Gearhart, republican.

It was expected those being sent to California would have several weeks work at least picking cotton and working with fresh vegetables.

DISPUTES RAYON CLAIM—The Times, New York, 10-2 — Army tests of cotton and rayon tire cord during the war do not bear out the recent advertising claim of a leading tire manufacturer that rayon cord is superior, it was asserted here today by the National Cotton Council which is pressing for release of data on military tire cord research.

The Department of Commerce, with whom rests the decision as to which war reports should be published, has asked the Army to permit publication of the tire tests, according to the council. If the statements of officials who observed the military tests are borne out, the council said, data will show that passenger-car tires made from cotton cord are as satisfactory as the best that can be manufactured with rayon.

STRENGTHENING INFLUENCE SEEN ON MARKET FOR LOWER GRADES OF LIVESTOCK—

Editorial, Western Livestock Journal, California, 9-25 — Removal of the lower grades of beef, lamb and veal from point rationing Sunday, Sept. 30, may be expected to exert a strengthening influence on the market for the lower grades of livestock. It has been on cannery, cutters and utility beef cattle that prices have declined rather sharply since the Jap surrender. There was some improvement in demand for these grades at the opening of the market this week.

Scarcity of strictly choice beef is indicated by the comparatively large volume of fed steers which sold at the extreme permissible ceiling price in Chicago Monday.

Choice beef is scarce in all parts of the country, due to high feed costs and high cost of replacement cattle of the better grades, in relation to ceiling prices on choice steers. It is generally believed that good and choice grades of steers and heifers may be expected to continue in strong demand at or near ceiling prices for some time to come.

SHEEPWEN APPEAL TO SENATOR MCCARRAN TO MODIFY LAMB SUBSIDY PROGRAM—The California Wool Grower, 9-25 — Asserting they have been selling fat lambs since the effective date of the lamb subsidy program; that such program was for the producer and not for the middleman; that some middlemen have taken advantage of the producers and will not give the producer the subsidy, which they the middlemen collect from the packer, lamb raisers in the Elko, Nevada, section, have appealed to Senator McCarran for assistance.

Several middlemen, lamb buyers, who contracted lambs early in California, some months prior to the effective date of the lamb subsidy program, voluntarily agreed to see that the lamb subsidy received is turned over to the grower.

These buyers assert the program is for the grower and believe he is entitled to the subsidy.

COUNTY AGENT WORK EXPANDS—Editorial, Agricultural Leaders' Digest, Sept. — The Bankhead-Flannagan Extension Act has been passed by Congress and signed by the President. It is the largest of the Federal grants to extension work in agriculture and home economics. It is more than three times the amount of the original Smith-Lever funds of 1914. Its passage is a mark of the general acceptance which the public has given to the county agent system of demonstration work in the rural field.

The new funds, including the state off-set, amount to \$25,000,000. It will provide for the employment of more county home demonstration agents in counties where this type of service has been asked for by the farm people. Additional county agent and assistants will be added in many agricultural counties to assist with projects that will require detailed attention now that peace has come.

DELTA'S COTTON PROFIT HOPE HINGES ON LOW COSTS—Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 9-19 — There are two sides to the cotton ceiling price question which is upsetting the tranquility of the Delta scene at present. The labor side, quite naturally, thinks that it is a plot to force pay for farm workers back to prewar levels, when Southern farm labor was the lowest paid in the Nation. Records of the Department of Agriculture for the years since 1921 bear out that statement. The payment of about \$3 a hundred pounds for picking cotton last season was high, but no higher than had been paid in other years when there had been a shortage of labor. The Delta, cotton farmer, on the other hand, did not do so well last year inspite of guaranteed prices and a record yield. About one-third of the Delta farmers failed to make money last year, according to a banker who knows his Delta. Another third managed to break even and the rest showed a profit.

FARMERS ARE GETTING "PRICE NERVES"—by Eugene Butler, Editor, Progressive Farmer, Oct. — Remembering what happened after the last war, farmers are getting "price nerves" now that this one has been brought to a victorious close.

Prices for this year, and probably for 1946, should be attractive on most commodities. They should hold fairly steady at least into next year. The great demand for food and fiber will continue for some time. The civilian market, now restricted by rationing, will expand under peacetime conditions. Devastated Europe will need our agricultural products for some time to come. Peace does not mean a quick demobilization of the military, so service buying will continue heavy. Taking a long-range viewpoint, USDA economists look for a gradual reduction of prices, but no sudden upset. As Secretary Anderson says: "Farm prices cannot be expected to hold the present high level. Certainly, however, we are not going to repeat the nightmare of 25 years ago when farm prices dropped more than 50 percent from the spring of 1920 to the spring of 1921."

Ed O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau reminds us there are 15 national laws which will serve to protect farmers in the postwar era. "These laws," says President O'Neal, "provide the basic framework to protect and assist agriculture in the difficult period of postwar readjustments just as they have aided agriculture to expand and convert its production to wartime needs." Some adjustment may be needed, he added, but there should be no attempts to weaken or destroy these laws.

As Mr. O'Neal points out, farm prices have plenty of legal support. But Congress' "two-year-after-the-war, 90 percent parity" pledge (the most important of these laws) doesn't mean much until money is appropriated to back it up. It is believed in some quarters that Congress will eventually attempt to wiggle part way out of its 90 percent parity promise. Farm prices are pretty certain to be supported at parity through 1946. But, as a long-time program, Secretary Anderson is said to favor an income support plan under which farm products would be allowed to seek their natural price level. All price supports would be withdrawn and the government would make good the loss through income payments direct to farmers.

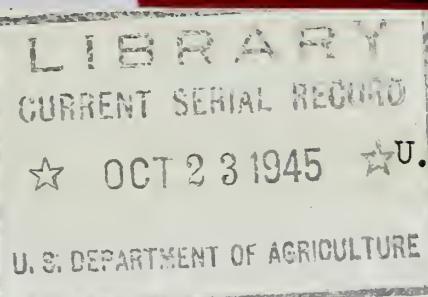
ENGLISH FARMERS PRODUCE MORE MILK BY AUTUMN CALVING—Editorial, Guernsey Breeders' Journal, 10-1, — In a recent issue of the British-American Agricultural News Service, mention is made of the change in methods of securing more milk from less grass in England.

The ploughing up campaign in Britain has hit the headlines. But the most remarkable wartime effort on the land has probably been the way the dairy farmers have met the milk demand, with a third of their pastures converted into crops and the disappearance of some 6,000,000 tons of feeding stuffs from abroad that stock farmers used to be able to buy every year.

In the last war, fresh milk consumption fell by about 35 per cent. This war, it has risen by about 35 per cent. Many adults are still going short of fresh milk in the winter months, but the babies and children and expectant mothers and other classes of consumers who need milk most are getting it, and getting far more than they ever got before.

Farmers have undertaken what amounts to a dairying revolution in some parts of the country. They have changed round from spring calving to autumn calving, so as to produce more milk in the winter months when it is wanted most. Thanks largely to this trend which entails far more trouble in bulling, rearing and feeding, winter sales have risen from 461 million gallons in 1941-42 to 535 million gallons in 1944-45; an extra two and one-half million gallons a week. They have done this with conditions exceptionally difficult in the past winter; for the hay crop was one of the lightest on record and it was a bad year for crops generally.

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1,600,000 TONS OF JAVA SUGAR DUE TO SHORTEN RATIONING HERE—(AP) Herald Tribune, New York, 10-3 — Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, disclosed tonight that 1,600,000 tons of sugar have been discovered in the ports of Java since the Japanese surrendered. Obviously pleased over the discovery, Mr. Anderson told newsmen at a conference that this sugar should very greatly shorten the period of rationing in this country. Heretofore, it has been expected that consumer rationing might be necessary through 1946.

Discovery of this sugar was reported to Mr. Anderson today by E. C. Zimmerman, Commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies. He held out hope, the Secretary said, that substantial additional amounts may be found in the interior of Java as well as on Borneo and other East Indies islands. The sugar will be added to a United Nations pool. Mr. Anderson said it should start moving to this country within two weeks. It will become available at a period when domestic supplies are at the lowest level of the year.

WELL-FED EUROPE HELD VITAL TO US—Times, New York, 10-3 — American prosperity, as well as the peace of the world, depends on a healthy, well-fed Europe, four participants in a round-table discussion of "What Should America Do to Win the Peace in Europe?" agreed yesterday. The program was the first of its kind to be broadcast by "What On Your Mind?" THE NEW YORK TIMES radio program, broadcast over WQXR every Tuesday afternoon from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, in that it was beamed from a suburban community, the Westport Women's Club in Westport, Conn. From now on this out-of-town broadcast will take place once a month.

Those taking part were Dr. Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia University and technical expert to the United Nations Security Conference; James B. Reston, national correspondent for THE TIMES and winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize for his dispatches and articles on Dumbarton Oaks, and two members of the Westport Women's Club, Mrs. Robert T. Baldwin, a former president, and Mrs. Harry Long. Alice Pentlarge conducted the program for THE TIMES.

Warning that this nation should not assume a "charity" attitude in sending supplies to Europe, Mr. Reston said, "I think we are giving to Europe because a stable world is in our own interests." He scored the Administration for not planning for the occupation of Germany, asking why a nation that had prepared so mightily for war found itself so ill-equipped in political, social and economic planning. "It seems to me there was too little planning and too late," he declared.

TRUMAN HOPEFUL OVER FOOD PARLEY; ANDERSON ASSURES FREE COVERAGE—The Times, New York, 10-3 — President Turman warmly endorsed today the conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to be held this months at Quebec, saying that the group could contribute a share to world peace and security that could not be provided by any other body.

The President met with representatives of newspapers, magazines, motion pictures and radio at the White House for some preliminary remarks about the forthcoming conference. The group had just been assured by a special committee of the FAO, including Secretary Anderson and L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador, that the Quebec meeting, to get under way on Oct. 16, will be an open conference in every sense of the word.

The promise was welcomed by the group because of the secrecy enforced by military police at the Hot Springs (Va.) conference in May, 1943.

Mr. Truman observed that the FAO conference would mark the first of several United Nations meetings. Although it follows by two years and five months the Hot Spring conference, where the notion that the world's food problem could best be attacked by international action was conceived, the President noted that the Constitution of the United States was 80 years in implementation.

The goal of the conference would be reached, he said, if a substantial beginning were made toward the solution of the world-wide problem in the next four or five years, and the basic objectives were accomplished in a generation.

Mr. Truman said that he doubted whether he would be able to attend the Quebec meeting, but he would send a message to the conference.

The President, who was addressing not only reporters but also special representatives from several newspaper publishers, radio newswires and motion picture producers, said he thought it was important for the press to give publicity to the objectives of the conference.

A sharp change in the attitude toward the coverage of the conference by members of the press and radio had been made strikingly apparent at the morning meeting with Secretary Anderson and the Canadian envoy. It was stated there that the Quebec gathering "will be the freest possible conference in the publicity sense," and that the United States had expressed the hope that all sessions would be open.

O.P.A. WARNED TO SPEED LIFTING OF PRICE CURBS—Herald Tribune, New York, 10-3 — A blunt warning to the Office of Price Administration to speed up relaxation of price controls or face action aimed at ending its existence is being prepared by the House committee investigating executive agencies, it was learned today.

The committee, which has been holding hearings on O.P.A.'s reconversion policy for the last week will meet Thursday to discuss legislation a majority of its members plan to propose if O.P.A. does not take immediate action to allow firmer margins of profit for the nation's reconversion industry.

Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia chairman of the committee sounded the keynote for the majority at today's hearing when he asked Ernest Heilman, price executive for housewares, "isn't anybody at O.P.A. sure of anything?"

FEA CUTS RESTRICTION ON FOREIGN TRADE—The Sun, Baltimore, 10-3—The Foreign Economic Administration today authorized resumption of commercial trade with France, Denmark, and Greece. FEA also reported that considerable quantities of American raw cotton are now reaching Italy for processing. Already 32,000 bales from Government stock piles have left the U.S., and by September total shipments will reach 184,000 bales.

RETENTION OF PRICE CONTROL—Editorial, Times, New York, 9-30 - In a special study titled "Should Price Control Be Retained?" Harold G. Moulton and Karl T. Schlotterbeck of the Brookings Institution conclude: "Beyond the setting of initial prices for products whose manufacture was suspended during the war, the continuation of price control is impracticable." This conclusion is reached after analyzing the supply situation for key products, the lessons to be learned from the experience after the last war, our recent wartime experience and the program for the transition period.

The study emphasizes particularly the difficulty of controlling retail prices successfully in the absence of rationing and in the face of the wage increases which are possible under the present program. "War experience in this and other countries has demonstrated that the control of wage rates, the most important element in costs, is indispensable to price stabilization." The authors are skeptical of political willingness to undertake rigid control of wages in peacetime. Yet without such control, price control cannot be successful. The criterion that prices shall be controlled until supply and demand come into balance is considered to be a "fallacy."

The Brookings study makes no attempt to distinguish between the timing of decontrol for various products, except to set aside durable consumers' goods for special treatment. Moreover, it is not clear from the pamphlet whether the authors think that price control should be abandoned immediately or a few months from now. This question of timing is the crucial one. Everyone, including Mr. Bowles, says that he wants to eliminate price control some day. The timing of the decontrol of prices, however, must vary, depending upon the products. For many products, including foods, clothing and housing, supplies will remain tight temporarily as we liquidate our war effort. It seems, therefore, that a good case can be made for retention of price control for certain basic cost-of-living items and necessities during the next few months. However, for luxury, semi-luxury or unessential items, whether durable or nondurable, price control should be promptly eliminated.

HOT FIGHT A COMIN'—Editorial, Prairie Farmer, 9-29 - Ovid A. Martin of the Associated Press has a reputation in Washington of knowing what's cooking at the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In an article published Sept. 6 he says "cheap food may become the keynote of the administration's post-war farm program."

Them's fighting words, Ovid. He hastens to explain. The idea is to let prices of farm products seek a natural level, then pay farmers enough from the federal treasury to attain parity of income. The idea, then, is to have cheap food but not cheap farming. Anything which starts off with the words "cheap food" mean a fight. Farmers are rightly suspicious of people who come along with that as a motto. It's like saying "cheap labor" to a union member. But farmers are in the habit of thinking things through, so the new idea will be given a chance.

BUTCHER SHOPS BULGE WITH FLOOD OF BEEF—Tribune, Salt Lake City, 9-26 - There's so much beef in butcher shops that packers, meat dealers and consumers are asking each other: "Why doesn't OPA stop meat rationing?" Meat packers are concerned about the terrific run of cattle to the markets all over the west. Meat dealers report their iceboxes are bulging with beef. And, in fact, some butchers say they've got more steaks and roasts than people have red points. There's "enough" lamb, most dealers say, but there is a shortage of pork, with no prospects of immediate improvement. The end of meat rationing would help the present beef situation, observers contend. Packers believe the public would go on a beef eating spree for a short time that would absorb any oversupply.

CUT PRICE SUPPORT?—Soybean Digest, Sept. - There were indications as the Digest went to press that the fats and oils branch of USDA's new Production and Marketing Administration might call for a slightly lower 1946 soybean acreage total -- between 9 and 10 million acres as compared to over 10.3 million acres grown for harvest this year. Though official confirmation was lacking there also appeared to be a strong possibility that the price support for 1946 soybeans might be lowered to around \$1.80 per bushel.

A belief that imports of South Pacific oils may be flowing back into this country in larger volume than earlier expected by the time the 1946 crop is crushed is said to be back of the current shifts in thinking on 1946 domestic crop requirements.

The Department of Agriculture is paying minute attention to legislation which assures the farmer minimum price floors for 2 years after the end of the war. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson has his commodity officials working overtime trying to figure out next year's food requirements, plan 1946 production goals, and cut out new price support patterns to fit the first year of agriculture reconversion.

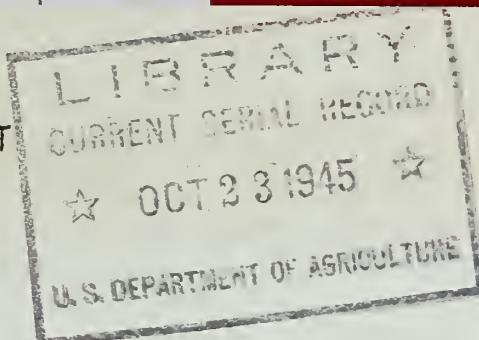
Beyond the marketing of next year's crop, postwar price support legislation and management becomes of prime importance. There are at least two important things to remember about farm price support legislation: (1) Existing legislation merely sets up the machinery to maintain the prices of certain farm products at not less than 90 percent of parity. It will take the grease of Congressional appropriations to make the machinery work. (2) It can be taken for granted that neither Congress nor the Administration will offer farmers a guaranteed minimum price level without some return assurances as to the amount of a crop that's produced and the way it's marketed.

Most officials feel that there will be several types of price support devices used during the postwar period, depending upon the crop and the nature of its market. Next year is expected to be the year of small-scale experimentation, during which the patterns for the longer pull will emerge.

GRADUAL END OF LIVESTOCK SUBSIDY SEEN—Journal of Commerce, Chicago, 10-1 - The federal livestock subsidy structure which was built up during the war is, from all indications, scheduled to be gradually dismantled in the coming nine months. Payments, which at present are being made to both packers and producers, were designed to encourage the raising and fattening of livestock to meet expanded wartime demand and hold down the cost.

To what extent the program has succeeded has been open to lively debate for months, but the majority of packers and livestock producers are in agreement on one point at least, and that is that they don't like the idea of subsidies. But whether producers are favorably inclined or not toward federal grants, the fact remains that current prices for live cattle and hogs would be unwarranted in view of existing ceilings on the dressed product if there was not a subsidy. To begin with, all subsidy payments were made directly to packers. Later a direct producer subsidy was added and at present both branches of the livestock industry are on the receiving end. However, all, or at least a large part, of the packer subsidy is being passed on to farmers and ranchers in the form of higher prices in the market place. When subsidy payments on cattle and hogs are discontinued, one of two things is bound to occur. Wholesale and retail meat ceilings will have to be jacked up; or live values will have to come down. The best bet is that consumers will pay most of the difference in higher meat prices. There is a very good chance that the packer subsidy on hogs will be the first to fall by the way-side, possibly before the end of the current year.

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ANDERSON GETS CHIEF POST IN U. S. FOOD DELEGATION (UP)—Herald Tribune, New York, 10-4 — President Truman today named Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to head the thirty-four-man United States delegation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference which opens at Quebec Oct. 16.

As Congressional advisers to Mr. Anderson, he appointed Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; Representative John W. Flannagan, jr., Democrat, of Virginia, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee; and Senator Raymond E. Willis, Republican, of Indiana, and Representative Clifford R. Hope, Republican, of Kansas, minority members of these committees.

Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton will be deputy United States member of the delegation. Howard R. Tolley, United States representative on the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, will be alternate member. Other advisers include Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Homer L. Brinkley, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; Anna Lord Strauss, president of the National League of Women Voters; Henry S. Graves of the Yale University College of Forestry; A. L. Deering, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, and H. G. Bennett, president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Surgeon General Thomas Paran, of the United States Public Health Service, and Paul Appleby, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, are among governmental advisers. Others represent the Agriculture, State and Interior departments.

Henry Jarret, special assistant for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Department, will serve as press relations officer. Others included in the USDA delegation are: Hugh Bennett, Soil Conservation Service; P. V. Cardon, Agricultural Research Administration; Mordecai Ezekiel, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Edward I. Kotok, Forest Service; Hazel K. Stiebeling, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; Lyle F. Watts, Forest Service; L. A. Wheeler, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; M. L. Wilson, Extension Service.

JAVA DISCOVERY WON'T EASE SUGAR SHORTAGE MUCH, TRADE BELIEVES—Wall Street Journal, New York, 10-4 — The sugar trade received with cautious enthusiasm yesterday the announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson that 1.6 million tons of sugar had been found in Javan ports. While not minimizing the fact that this sugar will help to ease the world-wide shortage, several quarters believed its importance has been overemphasized.

TEXANS WOULD CARB NATION IN SILK FROM HOME-GROWN WORMS — Wall Street Journal, New York, By Victor H. Schoffelmayer, 10-4 — Mineral Wells, Texas would like to replace Yokohama as the world's greatest silk shipping center, and has received with great interest news of the collapse of the Japanese silk industry.

A week ago it was reported from Japan that 1.1 million acres of white mulberry trees had been cut down so food could be raised on the ground instead. A day or so ago a Commerce Department official in Washington asserted that rayon and nylon had usurped the market silk used to have, and that Japan's chief export industry would never recover.

Mineral Wells hopes the Commerce Department is wrong about the lack of a market for real silk, and right in its additional assertion that Japanese silk was mostly sold at a loss to get dollars to buy the makings of munitions.

This is because the chief stumbling block to a Texas silk industry has been the differential between Texas labor and Japanese labor. The Texans believe they have bridged that gap with a mechanical cocoon-reeler, and if the Japs don't really have the edge the price of their silk would indicate, that's added insurance.

(The House Agriculture Committee yesterday heard testimony on the feasibility of a Texas silk industry, and agreed to appoint a subcommittee to examine the Mineral Wells project.)

SCHOOL LUNCHEONS TO GAIN MORE SCOPE — The Times, New York, 10-4 — The luncheon program for schools this year promises to be larger in scope than last year's, when some 6,500,000 school children and 75,000,000 nursery school children received nutritious noon meals with grants of \$48,000,000 in Federal funds, plus about \$72,000,000 in State funds.

C. Ray Murphy, director of the program at the Department of Agriculture predicted that the \$50,000,000 annual appropriation would fall short of demands upon it, but it might be possible to cover more nursery schools, as \$156,000 was left last year from the 2 percent of total allocated to pre-school children.

Nursery schools operated with Lanham Act funds have not been included in the school-lunch program, but if local communities are able to carry them forward past the end of October, the closing date set by the Federal Works Agency, they will be eligible to ask for Federal aid for school luncheons.

FOR MILK DELIVERY SAVING — The Times, New York, 10-4 — Every-other-day delivery and other wartime economy practices did not adversely affect the quality and flavor of milk, a Cornell University dairy professor reported today.

Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, author of a report which estimated that milk costs would increase about three cents a quart if daily deliveries were resumed, said:

"A wholesome product which would retain its keeping qualities for several days when stored properly reached consumers in the New York - New Jersey metropolitan area during the past year.

"In recent years the quality of milk has improved and more families are equipped with good home refrigerators. Both of these changes should increase the time that milk may be held in a fresh, wholesome condition."

SUBSIDIES FOR CANNERS IN MARYLAND CERTIFIED — The Sun, Baltimore, 10-4 — Maryland cannery owners were certified by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to receive subsidies on an estimated 1945 pack of more than 16,000,000 cases of nine varieties of vegetables, the State AAA chairman, Joseph H. Blandford, announced today. Mr. Blandford said the cannery owners promised to pay farmers the equivalent of support prices set by the AAA before certified for subsidies.

REALISTIC FARM POLICY--Editorial, Pioneer Press, St. Paul, 10-1 - If the advice of Leroy K. Smith to Minnesota AAA committeemen is a sample of the thinking on farm problems that is being done in Washington, agriculture is assured that post-war farm policy this time will have a far more realistic basis than it had following World War I. Mr. Smith, who is director of the AAA North Central region, comprising ten Mid-west states, is quite right in advising farmers that they can not expect to keep outlets for all of the extraordinary production levels of the war years.

Right now, as he points out, agricultural production is expanded to 135 percent of pre-war, while pending reconversion industrial production for peace-time needs is reduced much below pre-war needs. In order to avoid price disparities that could be disastrous all around, two-way adjustments will be needed to bring these types of production into better balance. The farmers' side of the problem is serious. To cope with it successfully, they will need help in developing new markets; new uses of farm products, and intelligent utilization of such surpluses as arise. This country can have a wise foreign policy and a wise agricultural policy, too, in being generous with relief assistance in war stricken areas of the world during the reconversion period.

But after all available outlets for American farm crops are utilized fully, considerable downward adjustment of farm production of some crops to fit peace-time requirements still will be needed. To repeat the hue and cry of "scarcity" that in the past has been raised against such common sense adjustments would be unfair and unfortunate. In order to avoid the future handicap of such groundless fears, Director Smith and Charles W. Stickney, Minnesota AAA chairman, are doing farmers and the public a real service in getting the facts and prospects frankly out in public view at this time. Their candor should help to win public confidence that there will be no lowering of production goals below levels that are fully justified by both consumer and producer considerations.

WHAT IS SOFT CORN WORTH?--Capper's Farmer, Oct. - Some of the top feeding profits made last year went to farmers who bought soft corn from neighbors who feared to feed it or who lacked livestock to eat it. Prices in some localities ranged from 25 to 40 cents a hundred; in others up to 60 cents. Julius Olesen, Brookings county, South Dakota, paid one fourth to one half cent a pound for soft corn. He fed 278 cattle and 215 hogs. Opportunity for a profit was so good he also put his 125-cow beef herd into the lot and fattened it. He has a large pasture acreage and fed ear corn on grass.

Feeding in the ear seems a practical way to utilize soft corn not stored in a silo. Several types of mold attack the immature grain. Ears invaded by some types of mold seem to be more palatable to cattle than sound corn. Steers in a test lot at South Dakota State College ate first corn that appeared rotten. Ears attacked by a pink mold were untouched. Shelling or grinding appears undesirable. How good a feed is soft corn? South Dakota is in the second year of a feeding trial with steers, calves and hogs. The first-year test included lambs, too. Yearling steers fed 149 days in the first test gained 2.36 pounds apiece daily on soft corn; 2.18 pounds on hard corn. Sound corn was charged to test animals at 75 cents a bushel (1942) in the ear; the immature corn at 50 cents. Yearlings fed soft corn showed a profit of \$33.04 a head compared with \$15.96 -- less than half as much -- for those fattened on sound corn. The soft corn had a feeding value about 80 percent as great as that of hard corn.

U.S. TO GET 35% MORE BEET SUGAR--Tribune, Salt Lake City, 9-29 - Production of sugar by Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. in all territories this year and by virtually all other beet sugar companies in the nation will be approximately 35% heavier than last year, Douglas E. Scalley, vice president and general manager, announced Friday. Mr. Scalley, who also is president of the U. S. Beet Sugar Assn., made the announcement coincident with beginning of operations Friday morning by two of his company's factories, at Toppenish, Wash., and Chinook, Mont.

"This increased production," he said, "results from an unusually favorable growing season. I am satisfied that in our territory, universal use of the single germ seed has been a contributing factor." The 35% increased yield of sugar, he said, will be accomplished in U-I Co. territory with only a 15% increase in acreage, compared with last year.

THE VANISHING COTTON SURPLUS--Editorial, Journal of Commerce, 10-3 - Latest reports indicate that the 1945 cotton crop may fall below 9,600,000 bales. The smallest production in more than ten years, this crop would barely suffice, for domestic requirements. Export needs, which may exceed 3,000,000 bales in the current crop year, will have to be covered out of the carryover. Stocks of cotton on hand at the beginning of the crop year, Aug. 1, aggregated 11,160,000 bales. This represented a reduction of 3,000,000 bales since the outbreak of the European war. The carryover may be cut down to 8,000,000 bales by the end of July, 1946.

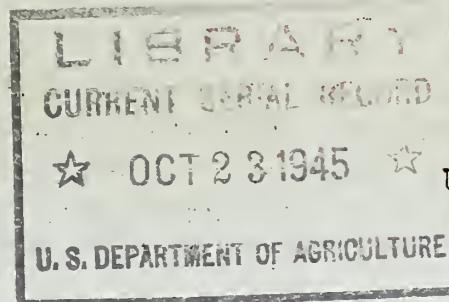
Moreover, it is doubtful whether cotton acreage will be expanded materially next year. Therefore, a further reduction in stocks of cotton on hand is in prospect, and if conditions remain the same in the following crop year the carryover may be down to virtually normal levels in 1948. The way would thus be opened for a return to freer marketing of cotton, and the abandonment of rigid price fixing practices which have prevailed during recent years. Continuation of these practices will make necessary costly Government subsidies to maintain cotton exports, and will threaten the competitive position of cotton in domestic markets by making its cost high in comparison with competing fibers. The huge carryover of cotton of the late '30s, which stood squarely in the way of a return to free marketing, may be a thing of the past within two or three years.

POINTS OR NO POINTS?--Editorial, American Butter Review, Sept. - Chief recent topic of conversation in butter industry circles, and in wholesale and retail distributing channels, has been the question of a proper balance between current and foreseeable supplies in civilian channels and overall demand. Point shortages, however, have still been prominently in the picture, holding in check the rate at which consuming elements have been interested in buying butter. This has been particularly noticeable among the hotel and restaurant group in the Metropolitan area. Many New York City distributors, -both wholesale, jobbing and retail, -have lately strongly advocated a further cut in butter values, or a complete elimination for a trial period, being anxious to see the widest possible development of current consumption. This view has largely been followed, according to all report, by a wide segment of the butter manufacturing group. Others, however, have opposed any further point reduction for fear of the development of a pinch in supplies which would permit black marketing to re-enter the picture. Nothing could be lost by such a move, because of the first indication that demand was overrunning supply a readjustment could immediately be effected. Of course it is obvious that the possible near future elimination of major meat items from rationing, will, in any case, necessitate a revamping of the butter, margarine, oils and fats point schedule.

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UNITED NATIONS FOOD PARLEY TO OPEN ON OCT. 16—Herald Tribune, New York, 10-5 — The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, revealing a broad program to remove "freedom from want" through international co-operation and to take quick steps to aid war-starved nations, reported today unexpected interest in its first conference, which opens Oct. 16 in Quebec. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States and chairman of the conference, told a news conference that between 300 and 400 delegates from nearly thirty United Nations will attend the Quebec meeting. The conference will formally establish the Food and Agriculture Organization, appoint a director and lay plans for the first year's work. The United States will be represented by a thirty-four-man delegation, headed by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. China will send twenty or thirty delegates, Mr. Pearson said, and Great Britain thirty to forty. Russia is expected to send a large group.

Thirty nations have now accepted the F.A.O. constitution, Mr. Pearson reported. He told reporters that the F.A.O. hopes to change world agricultural patterns by increasing efficiency, productivity and markets. One major problem which the Quebec conference must face, he indicated, is how to continue the present high rate of agricultural production without creating disastrous surpluses.

President Truman, a former Missouri farmer, expressed great interest in the meeting at his press conference on Tuesday, asking that it be given wide coverage by reporters.

The proposed F.A.O. program was outlined in a fifty-seven-page pamphlet which will serve as the conference agenda. It reveals that, in its first year, the F.A.O. hopes to: Set up national nutrition organizations in many countries; meet agricultural programs such as the need for more vegetable growing, egg production, use of better hand tools and machinery, etc.; send missions abroad; appraise exports, imports and consumption of major commodities in all countries; survey fisheries and encourage fish eating as a quick source of protein; help backward nations to improve marketing facilities; meet the shortage of lumber needed for rehabilitation; study means of forestalling supply-demand maladjustments; assemble statistics for member nations, and inform war-ravaged nations of latest scientific advances.

ALDRICH DEMANDS END OF TRADE BARS — The Times, New York, 10-5 — Expansion of international trade based on private enterprise is regarded by the International Chamber of Commerce as a cause worthy of the greatest effort, Winthrop M. Aldrich, president of the organization and chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank declared yesterday in an address before the members of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

"We must not resign ourselves," Mr. Aldrich added, "to a fatalistic belief that economic controls are a necessary feature of modern societies. Economic arrangements between nations depend upon man made policy. They are not the result of certain assumed external forces over which we have no influence. Let us struggle to achieve the type of world we think we best serve the interests of mankind and not take the defeatist attitude that totalitarian controls are inevitable."

Mr. Aldrich warned that unless the United States extends financial assistance to England and unless reciprocal concessions such as the elimination of exchange controls and termination of the sterling area are effected by England and other members of the British Commonwealth of nations, the British people will be forced into bilateralism. The inevitable result, he added, will be a trade war between the United States and the British Commonwealth. Such a development under present world conditions, the speaker declared might well be disastrous.

LEATHER TRADE APPROVES U.S. BUYING POLICY — Herald Tribune, New York, 10-5 — Continued government buying of hides and skins, at least through the remainder of this year, as announced yesterday by the Foreign Economic Administration, is necessary not only to prevent inflationary trends but to assure equitable distribution of hides and skins among the United States and other countries, trade spokesmen asserted.

Some importers and dealers have been arguing for elimination of government controls, but the F.E.A. action was seen as supporting the contention that continued restrictions are necessary during the aftermath of the war. A majority of the trade interests, including shoe manufacturers, retailers and tanners, supports the government position, and asserts it is in the interest of all consumers.

ICC AFFIRMS MEAT RATES — The Times, New York, 10-5 — The Interstate Commerce Commission rejected today the petition of western railroads for further delay in imposing an order lowering rail rates on fresh meat and packing-house products shipped from the midwest to Mountain-Pacific States.

The commission also denied the petition of the western carriers and several western organizations for reconsideration of the order, issued on June 5 but held in abeyance. On Aug. 3, the commission extended from Sept. 10 to Nov. 10 the effective date of the order.

ONLY SCARCE MEATS ARE LAMB AND PORK — The Times, New York, 10-5 — Reports from various branches of the food field indicate little change in supplies since last Friday. Except for lamb and pork, meats, which probably are of primary interest to housewives planning week-end meals, are fully sufficient for the demand, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Beef still leads in availability, though the New York Council of Wholesale Meat Dealers and the Meat Trade Institute say stocks consist largely of commercial and utility grade cow. The proportion of choice and good grade steer beef is considerably lower than last week. Veal is the runner-up and poultry is abundant.

NO DEFLATION -- YET! -- Editorial, Farmers Union Herald, South St. Paul, 9-21 Assurance given by the Department of Agriculture that there will be no departure from the existing and law-enacted plan of supporting the price of farm products in the markets has afforded relief from anxiety for the farmers of the Northwest. Intimations had come from certain sources un-named, within the Department that plans were being made to withdraw the support given prices by the purchase of farm products by the Commodity Credit Corporation when prices seemed to sag below parity or the parity loan value. Prices were to be permitted to seek their normal levels and the losers -- the farmers -- were to be given a "hand-out" or subsidy from the U. S. Treasury to reimburse them. The idea evidently was to allow the purchasers to buy cheaply and to let the government pay the difference.

No one who lived through the depression and deflation that followed World War I could consider such a scheme. Then the government went about deflating the high prices of all commodities by starting in on the farmer and deflating him down to 30¢ wheat and making his livestock not worth the freight it cost to ship to the stockyards. The course of events that followed is unforgettable. The farmer being ruined, his banks closed by the hundreds, the merchants who sold him goods went bankrupt. Then upward swung the cyclone until banks and industries all over the nation collapsed and men, rendered despairing, took refuge in suicide.

Is that terrible chronicle to be repeated? Some would have it so! But Clint. P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, says no. His department will continue to support the price of farm products at the parity fixed by Congress. The Commodity Credit Corporation, having been given half a billion of the funds, once set aside for the Lend-Lease program -- now abandoned by Pres. Truman's order -- and having other funds originally allocated to it, will be in there pitching for a fair price for the farmer.

CROP REDUCTION IS OPPOSED--To the Editor of the New York Times, Times, New York, 10-4 - Your editorial "Farm Production" was lucid and timely. The Secretary of Agriculture leaned over to the farm bloc, neglecting to remember that he is the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, which means all the people of the nation. To reduce food production at a time like this, when the world is hungry and when this nation just barely escaped a severe food crisis, is hardly in accordance with the principles of economics. Such a policy invites a number of repercussions--strikes for higher wages due to higher living costs; continued price control; fewer jobs for shippers, dealers and distributors and their employes, and a general economic dislocation.

Moreover, the farm production policy as enunciated by the Secretary of Agriculture clashes with the fiscal position of the nation. To service a national debt of three hundred billion dollars requires maximum production on farm and in factory. Unless such maximum production is forthcoming without delay the result must be uncontrolled inflation. History shows that uncontrolled inflation produced in other countries chaos and disaster.

It would seem to me that at this hour it should be the responsibility of all concerned to thoroughly inform the American people how farm production directly affects the lives, jobs and social position of the people at large. The people must be educated to understand the implications involved in a subject which may appear remote to them and which actually affects them vitally. - Bernard Gelles, New York, Oct. 1, 1945.

VICTORY! NOW LET'S GET RID OF RATIONING AND SLAUGHTER CONTROL--Editorial, The Florida Cattlemen, Oct. - The impact of peace upon our domestic economy is gradually being felt, and the administration has shown a disposition to remove wartime controls as promptly as they become unnecessary. With respect to meat, cattlemen unanimously feel that there is now no scarcity and that there is no excuse for continuance of rationing at the retail level nor for maintaining the producer controls on slaughtering. While we do not concede the necessity for price control--supply and demand can maintain the proper balance--we are willing to see it continued if it will provide any satisfaction for the administration.

But rationing of meat--and controls on slaughter--should be lifted at once. In Kansas City recently observers reported a break in price of \$1.50 per hundredweight because slaughterers had killed their quotas. There are bound to be other problems resulting from an abrupt change from an economy of scarcity to an economy of abundance. Manpower may be expected to make such a shift; commodities in general will make the shift and with it bring changed conditions in our distribution and merchandising industries.

While agriculture in general and livestock in particular may be expected to feel the effects of these great forces, it seems to us that the agriculturist today is no worse off than any other group in our national scene. The spectre of a starving world leads us to believe that the shift from scarcity to abundance will be delayed as far as the farmers' products are concerned and that the shift will be gradual.

The livestock industry has undoubtedly suffered under the "hold the line" policy, with allowable prices for beef only 12 percent higher than before Pearl Harbor while things cattlemen have had to buy have multiplied. But there may be some satisfaction in knowing that just as "all that goes up must come down" conversely "all that doesn't go up needn't come down." Since livestock prices have risen only nominally, we say, the livestock industry may seek the day when their prices will fall only nominally.

As Chairman D. B. Kibler of the Florida State Cattlemen's association told representatives of affiliated groups at Bartow early in September, the future for livestock in Florida is bright. First of all, we must increase production by herd and pasture improvement so that we can supply more than 65 percent of the requirements of our own state. Then we can think in terms of exporting to the accessible Eastern market.

BILL TO RAISE PARITY INDEX REPORTED--Journal of Commerce, New York, 10-4 - With the Government committed to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war, the House Agriculture Committee reported out a bill which would raise the parity index about 30 per cent.

The committee reported out a bill by Representative Stephen Pace (Dem., Ga.) which would require the inclusion of the increased cost of farm labor in the computation of the parity index. In the 1909-1914 base parity period farm wages varied from 50¢ to \$1 a day, as against \$3 to \$10 a day at the present time.

FIRST EUROPEAN CROP DUE FROM UNRRA SEEDS--New England Dairyman, Sept. - First plantings from UNRRA seeds are being reaped in Europe this fall. Despite early shipping difficulties, it was possible to send some seeds for the 1945 spring planting. Seeds are now going forward for fall sowing, and a shipping program has been drawn up to meet Europe's 1946 spring needs.

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UNITED NATIONS FOOD PLANNERS TO MEET WITH TROUBLE SIGNALS FLYING--By William Parker, The Wall Street Journal, New York, 10-28--A crew of top flight officials are packing their portfolios and brushing up on their French in preparation for the first session of the first permanent United Nations organization, which will start next week.

Leaving here on a special train, the Americans will gather in Quebec with representatives of some 40 other lands. Then they will all proclaim themselves the International Food and Agriculture Organization.

This body, which henceforward will have at least advisory authority over all the world will eat and most of all it will wear, will find its first session of especial significance.

If the food and fibre diplomats can't agree on their relatively limited problems, officials say, the United Nations may as well pick up their marbles and go home. The experts picture this as a pilot plant test for the world security organization.

There are, roughly, three possible outcomes of this two-to-three week pow-wow: It can be a success; it can end in a brawl; or it can conclude in polite agreement on non-essentials. Since one thing seems as likely to happen as another, pessimists say the odds are two to one that it will fail.

From this distance these stumbling blocks in the path of harmony appear:

Production vs. Consumption. Can the conflicting interests of producer and consumer nations be peacefully reconciled? For instance, the U. S. delegation is dominated by producer interests. The United Kingdom is sending a consumer group.

Backward Areas. One of the first functions of the F.A.O. will be to improve the lot of farmers in backward regions. Can this be done without encouraging the production of staple crops already in surplus?

Russia. Will the Soviet become a member? Unofficial reports say that the U.S.S.R. will sign up before the conference opens, but she may change her mind at the last minute. If Russia does join, will she have a chip on her shoulder as at the foreign ministers' conference? And if Russia shows up with a smile, will that country be willing in the future to drop the secrecy which has surrounded its internal affairs? The F.A.O. plans to report regularly on world production and trade in agricultural commodities. These reports would be incomplete unless Russia proves willing to reverse her former position and give out her statistics.

According to the agenda for the meeting drawn up by the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture--the temporary organization which has laid the groundwork for the F.A.O.--the first conference will devote itself to setting up the organization and planning the work of the first year.

PRICES OF CLOTHING REPORTED SOARING--Times, New York, 10-8 - The worst black market in this city at present is in textiles and women's clothing, according to consumer groups, who have complained to members of Congress that dresses that "would be poor value at \$5.95" are selling in some New York shops for \$22.95 to \$29.95.

TRUMAN REQUESTS 550 MILLIONS FOR U.N.R.R.A. AID IN EUROPE — By the AP. Herald Tribune, New York, 10-8 — President Truman has asked Congress to appropriate \$550,000,000 immediately for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

U.N.R.R.A. requires the funds, the President said, to meet "acute need and privation" during the coming winter in Europe.

Additionally, Mr. Truman said he soon will ask for more money for the agency so that it may "meet its new responsibilities and complete its programs."

CANNED FOOD DRIVE STARTED BY UNRRA — The Times, New York, 10-8 — Commercially canned foods of all types — vegetables, fruits, juices, fish, meats, soups and baby foods — will be collected throughout the country for distribution in war devastated lands, in a drive sponsored by the division of contributed supplies for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Dan A. West, director, announced yesterday.

The collection, Mr. West said, will be undertaken in thousands of communities by schools, Sunday schools, churches and local chapters of national organizations, including women's fraternal and farm organizations, parent-teacher associations, youth groups and civic and service groups. Leaders of these organizations and food dealers, he declared, will be called upon to establish local collection centers.

PRICES OF CLOTHING REPORTED SOARING—The Times, New York, 10-8 — The worst black market in this city at present is in textiles and women's clothing, according to consumer groups, who have complained to members of Congress that dresses that "would be a poor value at \$5.95" are in some New York shops for \$22.95 and \$29.95.

Leo F. Gentner, acting regional head of the Office of Price Administration, admitted last night that the cost of clothing had increased more sharply than prices of food and most other cost-of-living items. He said, however, that, this was not due altogether to black markets.

"The OFA recognizes that there have been increases in the cost of clothing to the consumer," Mr. Gentner said. "It is now engaged in a program to provide more lower priced apparel."

The New York City Council, in behalf of sixty local organizations, has written to all members of Congress from this State urging increased appropriations for OPA "to protect the consumer against inflation" and "effect savings far in excess of the amount Congress might appropriate for the agency." Mildred A. Gutwilling, chairman, said in a letter to the Congress members that the council was the coordinating agency for trade union, church, civic, fraternal and other groups with a membership of 250,000 consumers in this city.

HOUSE SAID TO FAVOR COSTS OF FARM LABOR AS PRICE PARITY FACTOR—Wall Street Journal, New York, 10-8 — Favorable action by the House on the Pace bill to include the cost of farm labor in the parity price formula is expected. The bill, introduced by Rep. Stephen Pace (Dem. Ga.) would amend the present parity price formula by adding the estimated cost of farm labor to the existing factors, which include the cost of the things the farmer buys, taxes and interest. Mr. Pace has introduced a similar bill at each session of Congress since 1942. His bills have received favorable action by the House, but his measure has never passed the Senate. Senator Thomas (Dem., Okla.) chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has a similar bill pending in the Senate.

9,571,000 BALES OF COTTON ARE FORECAST FOR 1945 U.S. CROP—The Journal of Commerce, New York, 10-4 — Cotton production in the United States from the crop of 1945 is estimated as of the end of September at 9,571,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (480 pounds net weight) each. This would indicate the smallest crops since 1921 when 7,954,000 bales were produced and compares with 9,637,000 bales ginned in 1934. The estimate, based on returns of correspondents of The Journal of Commerce in all cotton States, shows a reduction of 186,000 bales from the 9,757,000 bales indicated a month ago. It is below the 10,026,000 bales estimated by the Government on Sept. 1, by 455,000 bales.

Condition of the crop averages 65.7 percent of normal, reflecting a deterioration over the belt of 3.2 percent for the month. The indicated yield per acre for harvest is placed at 255.1 pounds compared with 260.2 pounds forecast last month. The acreage for harvest is that set by the Government on Sept. 1, or 18,008,000 acres allowing for a seasonal abandonment of 1.9 percent, compared with a 10-year average of 1.8 percent, and representing a decrease of 347,000 acres from the 18,355,000 planted this season, the smallest acreage in sixty years.

Generally, weather has been unfavorable during the month, particularly in the Eastern belt with all States except two showing the crop has deteriorated due to excessive rains, drouth in some areas and in other instances subnormal temperatures. While the far Western States have enjoyed favorable weather, only California, according to our correspondents, will equal or exceed the production of last year.

PRICE CONTROL LESSON--Editorial, Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago, 10-3 — A good lesson in price control is available these days to every cigaret smoker who steps up to a counter for his favorite brand and to housewives in many sections of the country as they patronize the butcher.

Not long ago cigarettes were so scarce that price ceiling violations were the rule rather than the exception. Now the smokes can be bought anywhere, often by the carton, and sometimes even below the ceilings. A major reason for the large supply is the war's end and the reduction in the armed forces' requirement.

So it is with poultry. In late Spring and early Summer fowl were virtually unobtainable in some areas of the country, notably the East, except in the black market. But in recent weeks army and navy demand has slackened substantially and poultry is actually selling at ceiling prices or below them.

The lesson should be clear. Only increased supplies will operate to bring prices down. Conversely, when supplies are short ceilings are ignored no matter what the Office of Price Administration may do and no matter how unethical the violations of government attempts to sit on the price lid.

Ceiling price tags on nonexistent goods are not going to soak up the inflationary pressure with which OPA is concerned. Abundance of supplies is to encourage production rather than hamper it by squeezing producers, a truth that an OPA official might well contemplate as he puffs a cigaret after a chicken dinner.

LET WASTERS STARVE--Letter, The Farmer's Stockman, October — I am a farm wife and I think that if the war workers didn't save anything out of their high wages they made in that length of time, they ought to starve and not get the \$25 a week given to them. I mean the defense workers, not the soldiers, for they have earned more than they have got. If they give the defense worker a weekly salary they ought to give the farmer something too, for farmers worked longer hours and got less, a lot less, than the defense worker did.—Mrs. Virgie Baker, Rte. 1, Beggs, Okla.

STATE RIGHTS—Editorial, Northeastern Poultryman, September —This is only my first reaction to the new state-by-state set-up of our revamped Federal Dept. of Agriculture. The repackaging of both the Production and Marketing functions in the same administrative bundle offers much needed simplifications but the appointment of separate state directors to operate independent administrative offices in each state seems to me to offer new risks to state rights that were not present in the earlier organization set up. In this lies a new challenge to our state commissioners of agriculture.

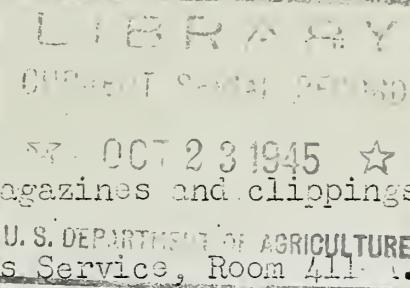
Now our particular worry lies in the very logic of the present procedure. It is argued that the USDA can and should be more useful in aiding state farm administration for numerous reasons. Among them we hear that the 48 states have so many different kinds of laws effecting production and marketing—that Federal grades carry more trade acceptance than state grades—that Federal inspection is always uniform—that some states haven't enough money to do a good job themselves in protecting consumers, and that the agricultural work of the several states should be really part of a great national plan.

All these arguments are right as far as they go but they don't answer the fact that different states have different local problems—some social, some political, some economic. Also that under the original compromise, that we call the Constitution, the people who make up our states are protected from outside federal dictation on their inside affairs. It is true we need Federal aid in many fields but that shouldn't mean that the fine spirit and proud performance that has been built up by ably staffed and conscientious state Departments of Agriculture should be pushed overboard merely to make way for another of Washington's standardized patterns that won't fit everybody.

The important administrative and protective functions of our state agricultural commissioners can't legally be just rubbed out by any preemptive Federal action but—and here is the real risk—excessively overzealous cooperation on the part of state officials and the unstudied acceptance of federal contributions toward financing activities that should be guarded as exclusive state obligations, will lead eventually to the complete loss of more of those state rights our ancestors tried to protect. If the Northeast thus loses its traditional privilege of protecting its own farmers and their markets, we alone are to blame. We weren't bullied or tricked into it. The cards are on the table and if we choose to sell our birthright for a mess of political pottage we do it with our eyes open, and all our proud efforts to get better prices for better products have gone for naught.

I believe we should work closely with the USDA but I don't want to see the willful waving of Federal money in state capitals change our free farmers into political prostitutes. When that occurs our high cost-high quality Northeastern agriculture is through.

FAVORS PRICE CONTROL—The Jewish Farmer, September—There have been times both before and after V-J Day when I thought the OPA had things just a bit balled up, but all in all—when you stop to analyze it—they have helped the little fellow no end. They've helped him not only during the war, but they'll help him after the war if we go along with them and keep prices under control. The fixed salary man knows what it is to get along with increased prices but no increase in wages. The millions of war workers will find their savings shrinking fast if price controls are removed, and they certainly will not be able to buy all of the wonderful gadgets which they dreamed about during the war. Just recently in one of our local stores there appeared a simple but impressive exhibit. On one side was a 50-pound sack of sugar which cost during World War I \$13.50. On the other side was also a 50-pound sack of sugar which cost \$3.50. And on the table were shown a number of articles which could be purchased with the \$10 you had in this war which you did not have in the last war. That \$10 was available because of price controls.



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SURPLUSES IN SIGHT IN EGGS, POULTRY--Times, New York, 10-9 - A "buyers market in poultry and eggs was declared today to be a possibility in the near future, but while the Department of Agriculture has several plans under consideration, no definite steps have been taken to assure producers the promised 90 per cent of parity prices.

C. W. Kitchen, assistant administrator, production and marketing division of the Department of Agriculture, speaking before the annual convention of the National Poultry, Butter and Eggs Association, assured members that every method would be tried before the department would undertake a support program.

Mr. Kitchen said that a program to increase civilian consumption of poultry and eggs likely would be instituted with assistance of the trade. The need for a plan to move surpluses, however, would be conditioned on the success of an alternative proposal to control output at the source, he added. Department chiefs favor the marketing of a possible surplus rather than being forced to resort to a Government buying program, he said.

Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, in a statement sent to the convention said: "With the threat of inflation greater now than at any time in our history, many price controls are more necessary at this time than ever before."

Mr. Bowles, however, went on to say of the situation in the industry:

"Fortunately, control of poultry and egg prices may not constitute a problem. Depending upon the rapidity of Army cutbacks, and upon the amount and duration of unemployment, it is entirely possible that poultry and eggs will soon be available in such quantities as to create a buyers market."

"For butter, however, the supply outlook suggests that price controls will be necessary for some months, until production catches up with demand."

CULL POTATOES GO TO MARKET WHILE CATTLE EAT GRADE A SPUDS--The Wall Street Journal, New York, 10-9 - That's the first effect of Government price-support spending, according to a spot check of Washington retail stores by Agriculture Department agents. The Government is buying the two top grades of potatoes to put a floor under the farm price of this year's big crop. It sells them at a loss for cattle food and for making starch and alcohol. Farmers send the culls to market because the Government won't buy them.

The Agriculture Department is considering a threat to sell good potatoes for human beings in competition with the farmers.

U.S. ACTION ON HIDES SEEN SIGNIFICANT--Times, New York, 10-7 - Tanners attach broad significance to the action of the Government in continuing during the last quarter its public purchase plan for cattlehides, calfskins and goatskins, according to market comment. One group spokesman said that "the action acknowledges a unique condition in international trade and represents a long step forward toward cooperation with foreign nations in meeting a common problem."

VALUES IN APPAREL CITED BY MAKERS — The Times, New York, 10-9 — Taking issue with consumer group findings that apparel of poor value is commanding exorbitant prices, dress manufacturers asserted yesterday that dresses today at the manufacturing level and in the hands of responsible retailers offer a greater value, comparatively speaking, than those made before the war.

Statements to the effect that dresses selling at \$22.95 to \$29.95 "would be a poor value at \$5.95," are either grossly exaggerated, it was maintained, or reflect a lack of knowledge on the part of consumer groups of what goes into higher-priced dresses as against the lower-priced lines.

Louis Rubin, executive secretary of the Popular Price Dress Manufacturers Association, said if the consumer groups would take the trouble to investigate the industry, they would find close to 100,000,000 dresses in wholesale price ranges of \$5.75 and under are being manufactured annually.

"Members of our association who manufacture approximately 85 percent of the cheaper dresses in the country, are still delivering a good product at \$5.75," said Mr. Rubin. "Generally, these dresses retail for \$8.95 in all responsible outlets."

CEILINGS ON HOGS REVISED — Herald Tribune, New York, 10-9 — The Office of Price Administration tonight revised ceiling prices on hogs at numerous terminals, interior markets and country buying stations to halt a diversion of live animals from customary trade channels. Its order, effective tomorrow, will have no effect on the retail price of pork products.

The O.P.A. said that "wide spread and growing practices of country buying" had by-passed terminal markets and brought hardship on both stockyard companies and slaughterers using these facilities.

It increased ceiling prices at forty-three terminal markets and two interior markets and added three new terminal markets. . It reduced ceilings for buying stations in the eastern half of Montana by 10 cents for 100 pounds and reduced the price for stations in twenty-two Kentucky counties by the same amount.

AUSTRALIA WANTS LOWER WOOL MOISTURE STANDARD — Herald Tribune, New York, 10-9 — Australia would be glad to accept a lower standard for the moisture content of wool yarn than the present 18.25 per cent now widely used, W. Rayner Hebblewhite, chief executive officer of the Standards Association of Australia, told reporters yesterday in connection with the three-day meeting of the United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee. He said he was hopeful that an international project to harmonize and lower moisture content standards would be arrived at, but he pointed out that the current sessions of the U.N.S.C.C. will not deal with specific standards.

TURKEY MEN DEMAND PRICE CEILING END — The Tribune, Salt Lake, 10-3 — Price regulations on turkeys should be abandoned at once because they are serving no useful purpose and are hamstringing distribution, members of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Assn. resolved at their 15th annual convention Tuesday.

Herbert Beyers, general manager, said there is no likelihood that prices for turkeys will exceed OPA ceilings if controls are removed. Their retention, meanwhile, prevents reaching some markets because of inflexibility of the ceiling price formulas, he said.

CONTINUED SUBSIDIES WILL PUT LIVE STOCK IN A BAD POSITION--by H. M. Conway, National Live Stock Producer, Oct. - While much depends on the time and method of elimination, subsidy payments will eventually put the live stock industry in a very precarious position. If these are continued until demand conditions are adjusted to the supply, and when lower costs prevail in the packing industry, then they will become producer subsidies. If subsidies are eliminated under those conditions, we may expect that they would be directly reflected in correspondingly lower live stock prices.

There is no assurance--and that could hardly be expected--that subsidies will be eliminated constructively. It becomes particularly important, therefore, that consideration be given to long time production and feeding programs for live stock. The ideal procedure would be to eliminate subsidy payments while demand conditions are sufficiently strong to maintain prices and while the packing industry can take advantage of seasonally large marketings and a somewhat more favorable labor situation. Apparently all live stock subsidies could be eliminated during the next six months without any particular shock to consumers, to processors or to live stock producers and feeders.

AGRICULTURE'S RELATION TO PROSPERITY--by National Grange Master Goss, Oct. - As we enter the days of reconstruction, the economic issues begin to emerge more clearly. We have learned to produce approximately 50 per cent more consumable goods per capita than we produced six or eight years ago. Who is to benefit from this increased production? Will we produce more than we can consume under our present marketing system, and will the prices break down to destroy the producers?

The Grange believes that prosperity depends upon the production of wealth and that the compensation of each should be in proportion to what he contributes to the general welfare. The current trend is to think largely in terms of labor. Full employment with high wages will create spending power, but if this is carried to the extreme, so that others would not benefit from the increased production, we would soon develop a lopsided economy which could not sustain itself. Nevertheless, maximum employment at good wages is an essential to permanent prosperity. However, it is equally essential that farmers who produce the basic wealth of the nation enjoy a comparable income. They, with those who depend on farm trade for a livelihood, constitute approximately 40 per cent of our people, and the nature of their work is such that they consume possibly 50 per cent of the manufactured goods. The Nation cannot prosper when agriculture is sick. In fact, there has never been a time when agriculture was prosperous that we did not have maximum employment and prosperity, although there have been times when we had maximum employment with prosperous industry and a decadent agriculture. Such times have always ended in panic. The nation will do well to consider the welfare of its agricultural producers as one of its major problems.

So far as agriculture is concerned, the issue is whether our economy shall be so directed that agriculture is a self-supporting industry, yielding returns sufficient to enable farmers to enjoy a reasonable standard of living, or whether it will be sacrificed for the benefit of labor and industry, and accept government subsidies to keep farmers in production. There is a powerful movement being carried on to allow farm prices to seek world levels and subsidize agriculture, so that consumers can have cheap food. Here then is the issue. If agriculture is to survive as a free enterprise, it has a tremendous fight on its hands. The surprising thing about it is that the fight for making agriculture a dependent subsidized industry is being led by some of the economists in our Land Grant Colleges, the institutions which agriculture ought to be able to depend upon for assistance. If ever the farmers needed farm organization to fight their battles for them it is today.

EUROPE'S FOOD NEEDS--Editorial, Times, New York, 10-7 - Correspondents of The Associated Press in twenty European countries have surveyed the food outlook for the coming months and report the future bleak and ominous. The general conclusion is that disease, starvation and exposure will be rife as the war-torn nations struggle to get their transportation, industrial and agricultural systems into peacetime operation. Almost simultaneously a report comes from the United States Department of Agriculture which emphasizes the crisis. "It is plain," the report states, "that only substantial food imports from outside sources can save millions of Europeans from near-starvation in the coming winter."

We cannot refuse aid to suffering people. Britain still tightly rationed, is contributing to continental relief. We must send coal, foods, clothing and medicines. The need for trucks and tires will be acute because of the almost complete paralysis of transportation in widespread areas. The extent of our aid will depend largely upon the action of Congress in providing funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The report of the Department of Agriculture shows the United States can spare substantial quantities of canned meats, powdered milk, eggs, cheese, dried fruits and some cereal grains. We are not called upon to go even a little hungry in order to feed the starving in Europe. We have enough, and to spare.

There is another angle. It will be political shortsightedness of the first water if we now refuse to help the peoples who have been suffering so long under dictatorship rule and totalitarian methods.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK--Editorial, California Cultivator, 9-29 - Fire is by all odds the farmer's No. 1 enemy. Last year it took a toll of 3500 lives and destroyed \$90,000,000 of rural property. In less time than it takes to read this issue of the Cultivator, a hay barn, grain field or home can be left a mass of smoldering ruins by racing flames.

Fully 50 per cent of rural fire losses--statistics of the National Fire Protection Association show--are due to faulty construction; of the balance, most can be traced to carelessness.

In an effort to bring these facts to the attention of farm families, President Truman has designated Oct. 7-13, as Fire Prevention Week. During that time the U. S. department of agriculture, the extension service and all other agencies interested in safeguarding lives and property in rural areas will co-operate with the National Fire Protection Association in an educational campaign to cut down annual fire losses.

SUPPORT PRICES--Southern Farmer, Oct. - In less than a month after V-J Day surpluses are beginning to appear. Chickens, cargo ships, canned foods, aluminum, and of course vast amounts of war-materials. This is happening while Congress has before it the whole question of continuing support prices for agriculture. President Truman meets the issue squarely by asking for the transfer of \$500,000,000 from Lend-Lease to Commodity Credit Corporation. And for continuation of support prices. Truman also asks for Crop Insurance. The small beginning made a few years ago in the insuring of crops should never have been stopped. It is an American way of protecting farmers against losses that are beyond their control. It is a modest counterpart of the vast recapture tax law which permits business to cover losses during the next five years by refunds out of taxes they paid during the war.

THE DAILY DIGEST
For October 10, 1945

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U.S. Department of Agricul.
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

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From the New York Times, Oct. 10 —

80,000,000 POUNDS OF BUTTER FREED — Eighty million pounds of butter, bought by the quartermaster Corps between April and August of this year, and which is now declared surplus, has been turned over to the Department of Agriculture to be put into civilian trade channels.

Since butter production is at its lowest point from October until January, Department of Agriculture experts said, this Army release should provide definite relief in the civilian supply. The Department is expected to state how the butter will be channeled and when it will reach the grocers' shelves....There will be no immediate effect on point values, the OPA said.

FARM, TRADE LOANS RISE \$105,000,000 — The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board announced today, shows an increase of \$105,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and a decrease of \$293,000,000 in loans for purchasing or carrying securities.

COTTON SLUGGISH DOWN 8-14 POINTS; LOANS BY CCC ON CROP ANNOUNCED — The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that it had made loans through Sept. 29 on 15,709, bales of the 1945 crop of cotton and 2,114,075 bales of the 1944 crop of cotton and that its net stock was 1,026,544 bales. Repossessions from 1943 loans totaled 2,709,128 bales, and net stock was 886,151 bales. The CCC also purchased 12,548 bales of the 1945 crop, and 2,474,288 bales of the 1944 crop. It also registered for export 646,686 bales.

The National Fertilizer Association reported Fertilizer Association reported fertilizer sales in the cotton states from January through September totaled 5,660,803 tons, or more than the 5,220,754 tons sold in 1944.

GRAIN PRICES SOAR TO SEASONAL PEAKS — Chicago — Although the grain markets were called upon to absorb heavy profit-taking today on the Board of Trade, new outside buying developed on the breaks and July wheat, September corn, oats and rye and December barley sold at new seasonal peaks in the course of the day....

Talk of the possibility of the passage of the Pace Bill was again a dominating influence, although news services and well posted brokers claim that the measure has little chance of being passed by Congress....Bullish sentiment has been tempered somewhat by the conflicting reports relative to the ultimate fate of the Pace Bill.

NO TIME FOR HARD HEARTS — Editorial — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is spending the last of its money to fight hunger, cold and disease in Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania. It is getting ready to expand operations in Italy and China. It has been asked to go into Korea and Austria. It is sending some supplies to the Philippines. But it can't continue without money. President Truman this week wrote to Speaker Rayburn urging that Congress immediately appropriate the \$550,000,000 remaining out of the original \$1,350,000,000 authorized by Congress in 1943. Unless this is done, Mr. Truman warned, "widespread starvation and disease will result."

From Wall St. Journal, Oct. 10 -

SENATE GROUP APPROVES MAKING SYRUP FROM POTATOES, GRAIN IN ALCOHOL PLANTS - Washington--The Senate Finance Committee voted to let industrial alcohol plants make syrup out of potatoes and high moisture grain.

The syrup can be made either simultaneously or alternately with the production of alcohol, the committee decided.

Senators Fulbright (Dem. Ark.), Butler (Rep. Neb.) and others had contended the change would keep the plants in operation even though they were no longer needed for the making of war alcohol.

Another objective; it would help to dispose of 60 million surplus bushels of potatoes, these Senators said.

The Internal Revenue Bureau had supported the original restriction on the ground confusion might arise in handling taxable alcohol and syrup simultaneously.

N. Y. COCOA EXCHANGE REPORT--Isaac Witkin, president of the New York Cocoa Exchange, declared in the 20th annual report that for the first time in the history of the Exchange not a single contract was outstanding nor a single trade recorded in cocoa futures during the past fiscal year. The increasing scarcity of cocoa, the continuous bidding for all cocoa at official ceiling prices, the advance in prices to above the parity of United States ceilings in many primary markets where other foreign countries are competing for supplies, combined to frustrate all trading on the Exchange, he stated.

PHOSPHATE ROCK--The O.P.A. announced an increase of 20 cents per ton in the ceilings for sales of all grades of Tennessee phosphate rock by producers to fertilizer manufacturers. (Amendment 4, to revised M.P.R.-240, effective October 15.) O.P.A.-5954.

MEAT--To assist in speeding disposal of beef cuts and veal carcasses stored in Government stockpiles under direction of the W.S.A. the O.P.A. announced that the mark-up for deliveries of this meat to shipside by packers and packer branch houses has been increased 75 cents a hundred pounds. (Amendment 59 to Revised M.P.R. 169, effective October 10.) O.P.A.-T.-3798.

CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS--Manufacturers of canned meat products, sold only to Government procurement agencies during the war, may sell these products through civilian channels during a 60-day period, beginning October 9, the O.P.A. advised. (Amendment 8 to Revised M.P.R. 156, effective October 9.) O.P.A. 5964.

SALT PORK--Wholesalers and retailers whose bids for dry salt pork are accepted by the Commodity Credit Corp. may obtain loans of red points for a period of 90 days in order to meet terms of the sale, the O.P.A. said. (Amendment 78 to Revised Ration Order 16, effective October 9.) O.P.A.-5962.

From Herald Tribune, New York, Oct. 10 -

MORE FOOD FOR DISPLACED PERSONS - Frankfurt Am Main--Nutrition experts at headquarters of the United States Forces in the European theater here said Monday that last week's announcement that food for the majority of displaced persons henceforth will come from Army Civil Affairs stocks and surplus prisoner-of-war parcels, will assure displaced persons a much better diet than that of the Germans.

Displaced persons, the experts said, will receive almost twice the calory ration of Germans.

Condensed and evaporated milk, which all children, expectant mothers and invalids will get, instead of fresh milk, is assured.

STARTS BLUEBERRY RESEARCH--The Maine Legislature has set aside \$25,000 for the purchase and equipment of a farm to be devoted to research in the culture of blueberries by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Blueberries constitute one of the state's most important crops.

FARM HOUSES INVESTIGATED--Approximately two-thirds of the houses of farm operators are not up to standard, according to the 1940 census. In cases where the head of the family is not a farm operator, six out of seven houses are not acceptable.

FOOD: BASIC FOR PEACE — Herald Tribune, New York, 10-9 — Letter —
President Truman warned us that "if we let Europe go cold and hungry we may lose some of the foundations of order in which the hope for world-wide peace must rest. Eisenhower adds: "Without food there can be no peace."

Can we let our conscience give us a stomachache when we eat this winter and when so little from us would help so many of them?

1. An egg a week from each American would mean 100 eggs a year for every one in France, Holland, Belgium and Norway.

2. A pint of milk a week from each American would provide adequate milk for millions of babies and young children in Europe.

3. Three ounces of meat a week from each American would meet two-thirds of Europe's need....If only from self-interest, we should see to it that the liberated peoples are able to get on their feet again and build the basis for a stable peace.....

The Department of Agriculture at this time must make its allocation of food for the liberated areas for the next quarterly period, and the amount of the allocations will be influenced by public sentiment.

We would, therefore, suggest that all persons who see the moral and practical importance of helping our allies and the peoples of the liberated areas write to the Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, urging a program of maximum aid to Europe this winter and to their Congressmen urging the additional contributions to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as recommended by the President, the use of released Army stockpiles for relief and continued Office of Price Administration controls on scarce items such as fats, oils and sugar so as to insure a reasonable quota for Europe. Harvey T. Mann, Council for Community Action, 10-5-45

NEED FOR BEET RESEARCH STRESSED BY USDA AID — The Tribune, Salt Lake, 10-5 — Ogden—Need for research in sugar beet industry was outlined Thursday by Dr. F. V. Owen, division of sugar plant investigations, USDA bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, in an address before members of the society of Sigma Xi, national honorary research fraternity, at Utah State Agricultural college.

At the meeting, after a Sigma Xi dinner in the college cafeteria, Dr. Owen said the only thing saving the sugar beet industry after World War I was developments resulting from research.

"Now there is increased necessity for mechanization of the sugar beet industry," he said....."There is a need for biological investigations to accompany the development of new machines."

PARITY PRICE PROBLEM BACK OF WHEAT JUMP — St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10-7, Chicago — Wheat futures climbed more than 2 cents a bushel at the times today on buying and short-covering engendered by trade report that the Pace bill which would increase parity prices was receiving some legislative support.

DIFFICULT TO MOVE RATIONED MEAT — Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles, 10-2 — The livestock market has its own problems. Some meats have been taken off the rationed list and this makes it extremely difficult to move the rationed meats, especially the "in-between" grades such as commercial beef, which is still rationed. Market prices of all beef cattle except the very top grades have declined sharply, partly because of the labor bottleneck in the meat packing plants. Consensus of opinion within the meat trade is that the time has come when ALL MEAT should be removed from ration restrictions, else we may face a very serious situation causing heavy financial loss to cattlemen--none of whom have gone out on strike during the war or during the peace.—Nelson R. Crow, Editor.

SECRETARY ANDERSON SUGGESTS REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION MAY BE NEEDED — The California Wool Grower, 10-2 — The 1946 government farm program may call for reduction in production, informed Secretary Clinton P. Anderson, September 25, This may be necessary to keep supplies in line with prospective peace-time demand.

The war's end has changed the picture. The American Farm Bureau Federation in meeting with Secretary Anderson, September 25, asked:

1. Support prices on all farm commodities for which an increase in production has been asked, whether by proclamation or by official program planning.
2. Price supports during the first postwar year on total acreage of annual crops under production next January.

3. Continuance of support prices on dairy products until consumer subsidies are removed and price increases permitted, comparable prices for dairy products in line with parity prices for basic commodities.

4. Removal of price ceiling of \$18 per hundredweight on live cattle, increasing the compliance rate paid by packers on A and AA grade of cattle by 50 cents a hundredweight and early withdrawal of subsidies with corresponding increases in ceiling prices.

5. Lifting of the present ceiling of \$14.75 to \$15 on good and choice hogs and to \$14 on all others, extension of the present price floor to \$13 to December 31, 1946, and deduction from packer subsidies of 2 cents for each cent taken off the farmer's price when the average drove cost falls below \$14 a hundredweight.

6. That the government take over all privately owned foreign wool and become the sole buyer of any additional wool needed, with foreign wool to be sold at the same price as domestic wool and the government remaining the sole buyer as long as Britain continues its purchasing program; a gradual adjustment in prices until that for domestic wool comes down to parity with duty paid foreign wool.

7. Equitable distribution of protein feed supplies for poultry, a review of the congressional commitment as to poultry and eggs to determine support levels and early planning to meet anticipated difficulties in price supporting programs.

ANDERSON ADDRESS DRAWS FAVORABLE COMMENT HERE --Commercial Appeal, Memphis, 10-7 — Reaction of the cotton trade to the address by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson at Blytheville Friday was generally satisfactory--especially as he discussed the long-range program for cotton.

His suggestions as to industrializing the South and mechanizing the farms were so closely patterned after the ideas of his predecessor, Claude Wickard, that the resulting opinion was that some such program is to be the Administration's goal, regardless of what the short-term plans may be.

There were some regrets expressed yesterday that he did not go into the program for the immediate future more fully, especially because of the proposal now before Congress to change the parity basis and bring about higher prices. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated the increase as high as 7 cents a pound.

Neither did he touch on the future of the purchase program, which is designed to assure parity for the farmer. It is the general belief that he avoided the immediate future and confined himself to long-range objectives in an effort to say nothing which might antagonize the farmers, but at the same time give the whole industry the basis for thought for the future.

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST

For October 11, 1945

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 11 --

EXPORTS TO BRITAIN IN '46 SEEN RISING TO \$1 BILLION RATE--Commercial exports to the United Kingdom should pass the prewar dollar value in the first half of next year, American and British experts believe, with the movement rising to an annual rate of around one billion dollars later in 1946.

This sharp expansion from estimated current exports of approximately \$300,000,000 per year, however, is predicated not only on the provision of a large drawing account for Great Britain but also upon the availability of American goods urgently needed in Britain.

SHOE INDUSTRY HITS OPA PRICING DELAY--Boston, Maxwell Field, executive vice president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association made public a letter today to Administrator Chester Bowles of the OPA declaring that reconversion was being retarded by "delay" in promulgating a new maximum shoe price regulation.

The letter set forth that "an alarming shortage of leather shoes in the country was "being intensified by the low production of these companies who do not have satisfactory ceiling prices."

PAGE BILL WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY LIFT COTTON PARITY PRICE--Reports from Washington indicate that the new Page bill, which would add farm labor costs in figuring the parity index for cotton, and which met approval of the House Agriculture Committee last week, will be reported out within the next few days.....

Enactment of the Page legislation, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, would lift the price of cotton 7.6c a pound. This would represent a 32.7 per cent rise in the present parity price which on Sept. 15. went up to 21.58c, the highest in 25 years.

This legislation is embarrassing to the Administration in view of the support that has been given to amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act calling for substantial increases in the legal minimum wage. The White House on two previous occasions has succeeded in killing the Page bill after passage by the House, but repetition of this success is by no means assured.....

What is feared is that a compromise bill may be arrived at which would pave the way for lifting prices substantially above current levels and thus not only raise the price of cotton goods in general, but serve as a further deterrent to a resumption of raw staple exports.

RAW WOOL TRADING AT ABNORMAL LOW--Boston, Lack of mill demand for domestic wool keeps trading at an abnormally low point as handlers await price reduction on commodity held wools.....

Mills are busy, but working apparently on close inventories in an uncertain situation both within and without the industry. Replacement purchases are confined almost wholly to foreign types of wool. Of the 98,054,000 pounds of wool consumed by American mills in June on a greasy basis, only 33,979,000 pounds were of domestic origin. High cost of wool against an OPA policy of price control is said to be hampering the production of wool goods.

MINIMUM WAGE CHANGE CALLED INFLATIONARY BY MURCHISON--Washington--Opposition of the cotton textile industry to amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a 65¢ an hour minimum wage was voiced before a Senate Committee today by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., who scored the proposal because of the inflationary pressure it will have on the industry's competitive position and the inability of industry committees to formulate realistic wage differentials.

BURLAP--Pending announcements by the Government, burlap trade here presumes that the United States stockpile will be released to private channels to supplement imports in January-June, 1946, particularly in view of the fact that current authorizations are only 50 per cent of actual needs.

TURPENTINE EDGES TOWARD PARITY--Savannah, Ga.--The Southern spot market for gum turpentine has advanced to 80½c, or almost up to the prevailing parity price of this commodity, 80.4c. Underlying market conditions point to a higher level of values within a short time.

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From the Herald Tribune, New York, Oct. 11--

LABOR AND FARM UNIONS SUPPORT BILLS ON SCIENCE--Washington, Representatives of Labor, agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget joined scientists today in expressing their support of the general principles of three bills designed to grant government aid and coordination to scientific research.

Appearing before a joint subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs and Commerce Committees....Harold D. Smith, director of the Bureau of the Budget; Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Russell Smith, legislative secretary of the National Farmers' Union, added the weight of their opinion to the support expressed by scientists at previous hearings.

LIMITATION ON SUPPLY OF GRAIN OTHER THAN CORN REDUCES LEVEL IN MONTH--Production of whisky in August dropped sharply from the July level, amounting to little more than 7,500,000 gallons, compared with approximately 25,000,000 tax gallons in July, according to an analysis by Allied Liquor Industries of Alcohol Tax Unit figures. In August distillers were limited to 2,500,000 bushels of grain other than corn, and accordingly were able to operate for only a few days. By contrast, July was a month of full production.

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From the New York Times, Oct. 11--

PEAS BACK ON OPA CHART--The new weekly Office of Price Administration community ceiling price effective today restores green peas to the list and sets a top legal price for the first time this season on pink grapefruit, Leo F. Genter, acting regional OPA administrator announced yesterday. Green peas, now priced at 23½ cents a pound were removed from the chart on Aug. 30. Pink grapefruit is priced at 9 cents a pound....The ceiling prices of all eggs, except large and extra large grade B. eggs go up 2 cents a dozen.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 10 --

U.S. AGENCIES SPLIT ON FOOD SUBSIDIES -- Proposals to eliminate food subsidies during the next few weeks have developed a controversy within the Administration, with the Department of Agriculture advocating their immediate termination and the Office of Price Administration holding out for more gradual elimination.

High officials in the Department of Agriculture are convinced that the subsidies should be ended now so that farmers, food processors and the consuming public can take a big step back toward normal operation of food prices.

OPA, on the other hand, foresees a rise in prices for the foodstuffs which are now subsidized and a subsequent increase in the cost of living index, which the price agency is most anxious to avoid.

'HIGH PRICE' POLICY MAY MAKE WHEAT PACK INOPERATIVE -- The International Wheat Agreement--drawn up on a tentative basis by the four major exporting countries and Great Britain in 1942--may never become operative if current "high-price" policies in the United States and Canada are continued, it is warned in wheat trade circles.

Present price and legislative moves in the United States and Canada with respect to wheat presage increasing difficulties to maintain a high level of world wheat exports, it is said, and may well lead to another broad move toward self-sufficiency among wheat importing nations.

Resentment against higher prices in exporting countries already is apparent among importers and fears are voiced that this will crystallize into action to step-up production in normally deficient areas.

THANKSGIVING FOOD OUTLOOK HELD GOOD -- A record amount of turkey and plenty of the fixin's for the Thanksgiving feast this year were forecast yesterday by the nation's leading food distributor.

The second largest white potato crop on record, a more than average amount of cranberries and nuts, and plenty of onions, squash, citrus fruits, sweet potatoes, celery, pumpkin and whipped cream, will be available from now until the first of the year, at least, reports from more than 140 field buying offices of A & P food stores throughout the nation indicate. Mince meat is the only war casualty.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 10 --

SASSCER PROPOSES FARM ACT EXTENSION--Washington,--Representative Sasscer, of Maryland, today introduced a bill in the House to provide for extension of the Farm Labor Supply Act of 1944, until December 31, 1946.

The bill would extend the appropriation in such amounts as necessary for continuing the present farm-labor program through 1946.

Mr. Sasscer introduced the measure after P. C. Turner, chairman of the State Farm Labor Committee, informed him that the farm-labor shortage promises to be more critical in 1946 than in any previous year.

'STAR FARMER' IS OHIO YOUTH-- Kansas City - Gordon J. Eichhorn 20, of Marion, Ohio, was selected star farmer of America and awarded \$500 here today at the 18th annual convention of the future farmers of America... The young farmer started his career with 1 sow, 2 steers and 26 sheep, and operated his "farm" in conjunction with his high-school agricultural course. He now has about \$8,315 and lives on his own place, a ten-acre tract he operates in addition to farming the home farm of 186 acres in partnership with his father.

Daily Digest 1895-45-3

TYDINGS URGES GREATER CHICKEN CONSUMPTION--Senator Tydings said yesterday... there is a "ruinous glut of tens of thousands of chickens on the farmers' hands" in the Delmarva peninsula.

In a telegram to Mayor McKeldin, the Senator said increased consumption of chickens would "help bring down the cost of wartime prices of food and aid the farmers."

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From the Brown City Banner, Oct. 4 --

FARMING IS A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS--The Federal Government indicates that more than a million and a half veterans with farm background and experience will be demobilized. That's a lot of farmers. The readjustment of many of them to civilian life means a return to their tilling the soil. But that is only about half of the numbers who may join the prospective "Back to-the-land" movement.

The Agricultural Department is not urging inexperienced men to embrace farming as a sure way to reestablish themselves....

The American people may be depended on to keep their feet on the ground and measure the importance and security of farm life. It is poor judgment to question the safety of agriculture as an occupation. It seems far more logical to recognize the indisputable fact that general prosperity still exists in agriculture. The current challenge is to reduce production costs on the farm with less muscle and tussle, by using modern machinery. (Editorial)

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 8 --

TIMELY FARM ADVICE--Editorial--To the not inconsiderable number of farmers who recognize that postwar changes in prices for their crops are bound to occur, L. R. Simmons, director of the New York State Extension Service, has addressed some sound advice. Mr. Simmons warns that it is time to "shift emphasis from all-out production for wartime needs to efficient low-cost production and marketing." ...Instead of trying to buck the trend by extending the statutory formulas on certain crops which will expire two years after a declaration of peace, or seeking to extend the price supports to more crops, the farmers can readjust themselves to natural prices. Fortunately they have begun to do so, though perhaps unconsciously.

The more efficient production of which Mr. Simmons speaks has been partly accomplished through necessity....Improved production at lower cost, as compared with the old days, is the way to agricultural prosperity. The choice between that and statutory assistance should be an easy one for the farmers, who as a group heartily detest the government regulation that inevitable accompanies price-supporting legislation.

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From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 5 --

SILK FOR RICE--Editorial--The Japanese are asking to be permitted to exchange silk for rice. It seems a reasonable request; all Japan is very short of food, and silk is one principal commodity which the country has to trade for food. Silk is, moreover, the basis of economy of considerable portions of Japan. In some way or other, Japan has to be fed this winter, unless there is to supervene in that country a social desperation which might add chaos to the difficulties of our occupation. It would seem much better to let the Japanese buy food with the silk they have on hand and to let them be usefully busy with the silk industry than to be obliged to give them provisions. There is rice to be had and there are plenty of people in various parts of the world who like silk.

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Daily Digest 1895-45-4

From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 11 -

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECLARED U. S. WATERSHEDS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED BY REGIONAL AGENCIES. Dedicating at Gilbertsville, Ky., the newest Tennessee Valley Authority dam, the President said the time has come to apply the "plain common sense" behind the T.V.A. to other valleys. He said T.V.A. principles can be a guide for other regions, though details of administration and control may "have to be different."

Mr. Truman said, "We must continue all over the United States to wage war against flood and drought."

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THE PRESIDENT ON T.V.A. - Editorial - In Gilbertsville, Kentucky, yesterday President Truman spoke at the dedication of the sixteenth dam in the widespread Tennessee Valley Authority system of flood control and power development. To a layman's ears what he said about the "common sense" of flood control and power development in a given watershed under a single comprehensive plan sounded right... More important, he avoided any mention whatever of the vital political aspect of the government's entrance into the electric power industry in the T.V.A. region.

Mr. Truman spoke of "a deep-water navigable channel 183 miles long" created by the Kentucky dam and of other channels in the T.V.A. system. He then remarked:

"As a result the South and the Middle West of this nation are now connected by water transportation. The benefits of this dam go not only to the Tennessee Valley; they go to St. Paul and Minneapolis, to New Orleans and Memphis, to St. Louis and Kansas City, to Omaha and Sioux City--to all the communities in the great Mississippi Valley that are served by our inland waterways."

In this passage the President passed too lightly over the demonstrated fact that transportation on most of our canals, rivers and canals survives only by reason of heavy federal subsidy, to the injury of transport in private ownership.

Also, the President avoided reference to the fact that in the Tennessee Valley region the government has partially ousted private ownership from the power field.

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SNYDER ASKS RETENTION OF STYLE RESTRICTIONS - Washington - Reconversion Director John L. Snyder has ordered the War Production Board not to revoke at this time its five style orders governing women's apparel, work clothing and men's and boys' clothing.

Mr. Snyder told W.P.B. Chairman J. A. Krug in a letter made public by the White House that lifting of these style orders now would impair the Government's price control program.

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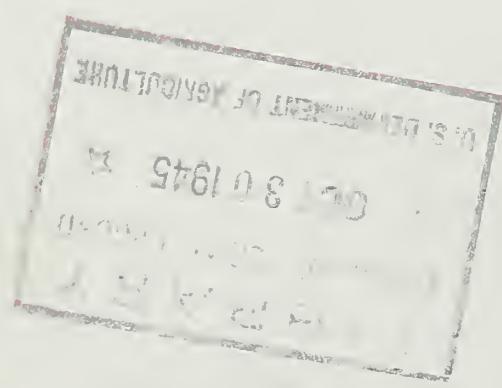
COTTON EXCHANGE IN LIVERPOOL MAY NOT REOPEN - London - Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, is reported to have informed the vice president of the Liverpool Cotton Association that the Liverpool cotton futures market will not reopen while the present Labor government is in office and that the government intends to continue the bulk purchase of cotton for import as it did during the war.

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HITS FREE TRADE HOPES - Reports that Great Britain will continue to buy its cotton requirements through Government agencies and that the Liverpool cotton market will not be reopened, came as a blow to hopes of American traders for a rapid restoration of free world trading in the staple.

Most directly affected by this development would be the New York Cotton Exchange where a large arbitrage business was done in cotton between the Liverpool and New York markets prior to the war.

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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
For October 12, 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the Wall Street Journal, Oct 12 —

FARM SURPLUSES WITHIN A YEAR CAN ADD TO ADMINISTRATIONS HEADACHES—Wartime export markets for wheat, cotton and other crops dried up with the end of Lend-Lease. Foreign buyers lack dollars to buy U. S. farm products from the Commodity Credit Corp. Secretary Anderson hasn't tipped his hand on long-range agricultural policy.

Farmers are promised a 90% of parity return for two years after the "emergency!" Officials now interpret this to apply to only a portion of total farm production. If prices are to be kept high under this parity formula, crop experts say, there must be either (1) limitations on farm output, or (2) a costly plan to market surpluses abroad perhaps through extension of export subsidies.

— FARMERS RICE with labor unions to maintain war time income in the peace-time years. They want to boost farm prices as an offset to wage increases for agricultural laborers. One such plan is included in a bill by Rep. Pace (Dem., Ga.), asking that labor costs be included in figuring parity prices.

— SUGAR—Applications of institutional users for home canning and preserving sugar will be accepted up to October 31, the O.P.A. said. (Amendment 119 to General Ration Order 5, effective October 11) O.P.A.—5966

— LIVERPOOL COTTON MEN FEAR CRIPPS MAY NEVER REOPEN THEIR EXCHANGE—London—Anxieties in the Liverpool cotton market have not been allayed by the statement issued by the Board of Trade on behalf of Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the board, stating that his conversations regarding the continued closing of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange were informal and only intended to clear the air.....

Cotton men fear, however, that Sir Stafford already has made up his mind. Traders fear that Cripps' attitude toward cotton may be applied to Liverpool wheat and other commercial markets and this may be the first step toward elimination of private trading and its permanent replacement by government bulk purchases of commodities as during the war.

— GRAIN MARKETS—Wheat and rye were higher yesterday while other cereals declined fractions on selling which reflected a government October 1 estimate indicating large crops of feed grains on farms. Trading volume was not broad. One reason for this was the holiday today which grain exchanges are observing and another was the recent sharp rise in prices, particularly wheat, to the highest levels in the past 20 years.

— LIVESTOCK MARKETS—An active and firm market was noted on good and choice fed steers, yearlings, and heifers at Chicago but lower grades and cows moved unevenly steady to 25 cents lower.

From The New York Times, Oct. 12 -

UNRRA FUND SPEEDED URGED ON CONGRESS. - Washington - Appeals were made to Congress by President Truman and the Department of State today for immediate appropriation of \$550,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help the liberated peoples of Europe survive the hard winter ahead.

"Victory can have real meaning only if it is speedily translated into secure peace," said President Truman. "Where we at home have shortages and inconveniences, millions in other lands lack even the bare necessities of life. Life abroad in the coming winter will depend upon outside assistance which this country and other countries can render to the liberated peoples.

FISH PRICES HIGHER ON OPA WINTER LIST - Ceiling prices on most fresh fish were increased yesterday 1 to 10 cents a pound as the Office of Price Administration issued its first winter ceiling price list. Although the new prices are higher than those on the summer list because of smaller catches at this time of year, they are 1 to 6 cents a pound lower than last winter, according to Leo F. Gentner, acting regional OPA head.

STATE FARM LAND BOOM SEEN - Albany - "The stage is set for a first-class" farm land boom in New York State, V. B. Hart of Cornell University's Department of Agricultural Economics, told a regional conference of farm and home bureau representatives today. He said: "We must remember that farm real estate values in New York State have risen 27 percent since 1939. The stage is set for a first-class boom and the curtain has gone up on the first act."

BRITISH STRIKERS WARNED ON FOOD - London - With Britain's dock strike still spreading, official concern over the effects that the dockworkers action might have on the nation's food rations was expressed here today. The Food Ministry warned that the maintenance of rations in Britain depended upon an uninterrupted flow of imports.

Tonight a total of 40,000 longshoremen and other dock workers were reported idle at major ports throughout the country in the unauthorized stoppage. This was an increase of 14,000 in the last twenty-four hours.

UNIONS THREATEN MILK STRIKE HERE - An impasse in wage negotiations between the major milk companies and inside plant workers raised the possibility yesterday of a strike next week that would tie up virtually all milk deliveries in the New York metropolitan area.

The milk industry also faces the possibility of another dispute with milk deliveries after Nov., when the Office of Defense Transportation's wartime skip-a-day order expires. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, representing the milk wagon drivers, was said to be standing on its policy against continuation of skip-a-day deliveries, although the companies favor them.

The principal issue between the milk companies and the inside plant workers is a union demand for a reduction of the work week from forty-eight to forty hours with no loss of pay.

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Farm Digest 1905-45

From the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Oct. 9 —

LOW GRADE HARVEST MARKING 1945 COTTON CROP—The 1945 cotton crop shows every indication of being not only the smallest in 50 years, but one of the lowest grade crops harvested.

Because of the lateness of the harvest, the uncertainty of the weather and the fear that the picking may not be completed at all, farmers are sending pickers into the fields under the most adverse conditions.

Already the county agents are sending out warnings that wet cotton, rough handling and poor preparation are costing the farmers from \$30 to \$50 a bale. As a matter of fact much of the early cotton being received is of the type generally expected at the last of the season, when the fields are being cleaned in spite of the weather.

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 10 —

RURAL GROUPS ASK EXEMPTION FROM 65¢ WAGE—Washington, (AP)—Exemption from any new minimum wage legislation was asked of Congress today for cotton gins, compresses and warehouses, country grain elevator and small telephone companies.

The requests were made as opponents got in their first licks at a Senate labor subcommittee's hearing on legislation from 40 to 65 cents in the minimum hourly wage and a further advance two years later to 75 cents.....

In brief, the argument advanced for exemption was that a mandatory 65-cent wage would cost farmers money and disturb rural economy.

The pending measure, in addition to increasing the minimum wage, would bring under its scope for the first time many agricultural processing workers now exempted.

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EARL W. BENJAMIN NAED PRESIDENT BY PRODUCE GROUP—Earl W. Benjamin, of the Washington Co-operative Farmers Association, Seattle, was elected president of the National Poultry Butter and Egg Association yesterday at the final session of the 39th annual meeting. For the last year Mr. Benjamin has served as first vice president.

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MEAT PRODUCTION LARGER FOR WEEK—The nation's federally inspected meat production increased slightly last week, with the rise attributed principally to an increase in the slaughter of calves and hogs, the War Meat Board reported.

Inspected meat output for the week ended Oct. 6 totaled 289,000,000 pounds, compared with 287,000,000 pounds the preceding week and 316,000,000 the corresponding week last year.

Production, for last week, the preceding week, and the corresponding week a year ago, respectively in millions of pounds was: Beef: 165, 168, 148; Veal: 28, 27, 29; lamb and mutton: 19, 19, 22; pork: 77, 73, 117.

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AUSTRALIA PLANS LARGE BOOST IN COTTON CROP—Plans to increase Australia's production of cotton materials from the present 10 and 12 per cent to about 40 per cent of the nation's requirements, at a cost of more than \$22,500,000, have been submitted by the Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association to the secondary industries commission learned yesterday. Additional tariff protection is also being sought from the government. It was reported that the country's raw cotton consumption is from 300,000 to 350,000 bales a year, of which only 10,000 bales are produced in Australia.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 11 --

POLAND RECEIVES COTTON AND WOOL FROM RUSSIA—Warsaw (AP)—The Polish Press Agency said today that Poland has received 50,000 bales of cotton and wool from Russia, under a contract made by the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry. An UNRRA shipment of 1,500 bales of Australian wool has also arrived.

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ECONOMIST SAYS TREND IS NOT BACK TO FARM—New York (AP)—Every basic trend is against a back-to-the-farm movement, Dr. Vergil D. Reed, economist, told the Advertising Club of New York today.

Discussing population and purchasing power Dr. Reed, associate research director for the J. Walter Thompson Company and consultant to the House of Representatives committee on post-war economic policy and planning, said that by use of improved methods the farmer "will become a more important customer even though his numbers might actually decrease."

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From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 7 —

MENOMONIE VET FIRST IN U.S. TO BE AIDED THROUGH ON-THE-FARM PLAN—Menomonie, Wis.—Fred W. Pauly, is the first World War II soldier in the country to be rehabilitated through the "on-the-farm" training program of the Veterans Administration, it was announced Saturday.....

Under the guidance of the Veterans Administration, Pauly entered upon a year's vocational course with actual on-the-farm training.

As a result, he is now operating his own 124 acre farm in the outskirts of Menomonie with a growing herd of Guernsey cattle, and his future farm management plans are well defined.....

He has sixteen purebred and grade Guernsey cows, 300 Leghorn chickens, necessary buildings and most of the needed farm machinery, including a tractor and a milking machine.

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TVA FERTILIZER BOOMS MINNESOTA STATE CROPS—Feeding Mother Earth the minerals she needs for her food factory is like dropping a nickel in a slot machine and hitting the jackpot.

A selected group of farmers in western Minnesota counties have made this happy discovery during the six seasons they have been putting large amounts of superphosphate, on their land in connection with a program initiated by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension division and the Tennessee Valley authority and guided in this state by Dr. C. O. Rost, chief of the university division of soils, and Prof. Paul Burson, university extension soil specialist. The program began in 1940 and its first phase was completed last year. The first year of the second period, also to run for five years, is now nearing completion.....

Results compiled by the university on the demonstrations of the first five years, disclose that yields of barley increased four to five bushels per acre; oats, five to six bushels; flax, 1 bushel; wheat, 3 bushels; alfalfa and bromegrass, three-quarters ton; sweet clover, two-thirds ton; and mixed hay, three-fourths ton.

Content of phosphorus, a mineral essential to the health of animals, increased about 35 per cent in hay and pasture grown on phosphate treated soil of the demonstration farms.

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FLOUR MILLS IN NORTH EST AND MIDWEST REFUSE ORDERS; BLAME U. S. POLICY--

As a result of the Government's boost in its buying prices for wheat in the Northwest and Midwest, flour mill selling schedules are being disrupted. Mills in these territories are refusing to take orders except in hardship cases, as they are being squeezed between the higher cost of wheat and their ceilings for flour....

Millmen estimate that the Government's October 1 subsidy of 26 cents a bushel on wheat ground outside of the Pacific Coast was not sufficient to take into account the prevailing price of cash wheat at that time. They state that the advance--7 cents a bushel--should have been closer to 11 cents.

PREMIUM PAYMENTS ON TOP GRADE OF OATS DRAWS MIXED COMMENT AT SENATE HEARING--

Washington--Regulation 1875 of the Chicago Board of Trade, a rule which established higher premium payments on top grade of oats, was both condemned and praised at hearings before a Senate agricultural subcommittee yesterday.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade told Senator Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) that the premiums called for in futures contracts are passed back through the country elevators to ^{the} farmer. Representatives of cash grain dealers claimed that the higher differentials served to depress the futures prices and that the farmer suffered accordingly.

One subject brought the two opposing groups together--that the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board in manipulating the equalization fee on the export of Canadian oats to the United States was a menace to the domestic oats market.

WARTIME MEAT SET-ASIDES RETURN--

Washington--Reconversion to a peacetime pattern of meat distribution received a set-back when the Department of Agriculture announced the return of set-aside quotas on the lower grades of beef and veal and on all grades of mutton. Restoration of the set-aside requirement, effective October 14, is necessary to assist the Department in buying the quantity of meat required for export to Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium, the Department stated.

Civilian consumption of meat will not have to be reduced below the previously announced rate for the last three months of the year, equivalent to an annual rate of 148 pounds per person, according to the announcement.

FUTURES MOVE IRREGULARLY--

Commodity markets were irregular yesterday in quiet trading. Grains averaged 1 cent either side of the previous close, with cotton closing 2 points higher to 3 points lower.

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 12 --

MOST PRODUCERS OF CLOTHES BACK L-85 RETENTION--

Decision of John W. Snyder, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to retain L-85 and other War Production Board fabric limitation orders met with a mixed reception in Seventh Avenue yesterday. The majority of manufacturers found themselves readily adaptable to continuance of the regulation and regarded it as simple common sense in view of the fabric shortage, but Couturier Guild members were greatly upset by the ruling.....

Manufacturers point out that as long as they are operating under the O.P.A. maximum average price plan, known as M.A.P., they can ill afford to be lavish with fabrics even if they could get them. The fact is, they say, that the current scarcity of materials is far worse than when L-85 was put into effect. If the announcement comes as something of a disappointment to the rank and file of designers who had believed they were heading into a free season and had cut their curves accordingly, it strikes the upper crust of the industry with disastrous force, throwing them into complete dislocation.

From the Northwest Farm News, Oct. 4 -

PRICE UNCERTAINTY GROWS - Editorial - The future price outlook for farm products begins to appear less predictable and more disturbing as army demobilization plans grow apace and war pressures fade into the background. Farm prices even of next year are becoming more and more entangled in Government policy and planning. Decisions are in the making that will affect prices and possibly the way a farmer will have to do his own planning and run his farm.

The Government's promise to "support" farm prices is a big problem for the Government, meaning particularly Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, President Truman, and Congress itself. It was Congress that made the promise in the first place. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the War Food Administration, and lesser agencies all down the line repeated the promise and made endless use of it to get the production needed during the war. Little thought was then given by those holding out the bright promise as to how it would or could be carried out to the satisfaction of the farmers.

Secretary Anderson injected an idea that received much welcome when on taking office last July he declared his plan was going to be for all the production farmers could bring to pass.

One of the questions is: Can Secretary Anderson and his reorganized Department move the big farm production to market at prices that will satisfy the producers? After farmers themselves and all civilian selling agencies have sold all they can, it will then be up to the Government, meaning first Secretary Anderson, to do the rest--if the Government is going to support prices.

Crop control almost surely will go along with price support, the more of one, the more of the other.

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From Progressive Farmer, October -

SOUTH MUST CLAIM ITS SHARE - Editorial - Very recently experts in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, have sent out for criticism and comment one of the most remarkable documents ever issued from Washington. We refer to a 56-page mimeographed bulletin--which has not been put in printed form, and whose proposals its authors (we are glad to say) declare are only tentative--entitled A Conversion Program for the Cotton South.

But it is in its program for reducing the number of Southern farmers one-third by keeping them chained to an indefensibly uneconomic and lopsided farming system that we register both amazement and protest.

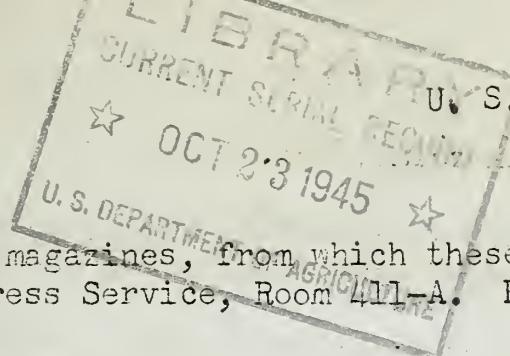
Again this BAE cotton conversion program not only would not encourage the South to extend total livestock production to give us our share of America's markets but would not even enable the South to feed itself.

BAE has dealt too much with symptoms instead of dealing with the No. 1 cause of poverty in the Cotton South, namely, low production per worker. And this low production per worker in our opinion is due to three basic troubles:

1. Too few income-producing days;
2. Too small acreage handled;
3. Too low productivity per acre.

...It has long been possible for Southern farmers to virtually stay out of livestock while we made cotton for mankind...and while this condition lasted, we were glad to surrender to you brethren of the North the rather profitable task of producing livestock, dairy and poultry products for American towns and cities... From now on we must claim our share of that market--and henceforth in fair and friendly competition we shall do so."--Clarence Poe; W. C. Lassetter; Alexander Nunn; Sallie F. Hill; Editors.

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(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gené Harrison at 4026.)

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From the New York Times, Oct. 15 --

OPA PRICE RISE FAILS TO LIFT HOG SUPPLY-Chicago--Advances of 5 to 10 cents a hundredweight in the ceiling price of hogs at leading markets, announced last week by the Office of Price Administration, had relatively little effect in stimulating farm marketings, with the result that production of lard and hog meats remains small, and the demand continues to exceed the available supply, resulting in the situation remaining as tight as ever.....

Harvesting of the new soy bean crop is under way and crushings are expected to start soon. However, this year's crop is smaller than that of last year, and with a smaller cotton crop the outlook is not regarded as favorable for an end of rationing of fats and oils before the end of the year. Reinstating of a Government set-aside order for beef is regarded as indicating a growing realization on the part of relief agencies of the need of protein foods abroad.

MAYOR OPTIMISTIC ON MILK STOPPAGE--Mayor La Guardia declared yesterday that there was "not much at issue" that could not be ironed out in the wage-hour dispute between unions representing milk processors and their employers. He expressed belief that the dispute could be settled and a strike averted at meetings scheduled for this morning in City Hall with representatives of both groups.....

The two unions of the American Federation of Labor involved in the dispute are Local 56 of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers and Local 30 of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

While both unions represent but 300 employees, these are in key positions in processing and pasteurizing milk distributed by twenty-one companies in New York City and three neighboring counties. According to the employers, a strike by this small group would vitally affect 8,000,000 consumers and the income of 60,000 farmers.....

WHEAT PRICES SOAR TO 20-YEAR MARK--Chicago--Cash wheat and futures sold at a new 20-year high last week with the actual grain bringing the maximum prices permitted under Office of Price Administration regulations, and December contracts on the Board of Trade sold within 2 cents of the ceilings on futures as the result of a broad buying movement induced by the Commodity Credit Corporation bidding ceiling prices for an undisclosed amount of cash wheat, urgently needed for shipment to Europe.

The Government buying and inflation psychology more than off-set official confirmation of a record breaking yield of wheat this year and the few bearish influences were ignored. Brokers are inclined to feel that too much emphasis has been placed on the Pace bill designed to force inclusion of labor costs in computing parity prices, contending that cash wheat sold at the ceiling price before the Pace bill commenced to be discussed. There is a mixed sentiment apparent as to whether this proposed piece of legislation will be passed by Congress, but with labor asking higher wages and commodities that farmers buy advancing, it is felt that farmers should get somewhat higher prices to compensate for the advances elsewhere.

(See page 5)

----- Daily Farm News Digest 1915-45-1

From Journal of Commerce and Commercial, Oct. 15 --

FAR EASTERN COLONIAL REVOLTS -- Editorial--Revolts in Dutch and French colonies in the Far East following the Japanese surrender affect American interests at several points.

As large producers of such commodities as tin, rubber, sugar and vegetable oils, these countries could help to relieve serious commodity shortages in this country by resuming exports quickly. Following economic rehabilitation, these countries offer excellent markets for many American products, particularly if they embark upon programs of industrialization as is widely expected. Furthermore, there are many investment opportunities for foreign capital in these territories, and the United States already has considerable direct investments in the Netherland East Indies.

Political unrest and civil war will severely handicap reconstruction in these colonies, and postpone a revival of foreign trade and investment. America's sole interest is to see political differences between European mother countries and their Far Eastern colonies compromised quickly, so that the latter can enjoy the economic development to which their rich resources and large populations entitle them.

HOW MUCH MORE SUGAR?--Editorial--Announcement early this month of the discovery of some 1,600,000 tons of sugar in liberated Javanese ports has raised hopes that rationing of this commodity might be ended early next year. It is assumed about half of the sugar found in Java might come to this country.

But the dispatches from Batavia make such optimism questionable. This country would be doing well to get as much as 500,000 tons from Java next year. Of far greater importance is the indicated expansion of 1946 production in the major areas serving the United States market. If these larger supplies materialize, rationing could be relaxed in the second quarter of 1946.

FOOD CHAINS SEE TREND TO LARGER-VOLUME UNITS--Chicago--An intensified drive in the consumer and personnel relations field will form an important element in the shaping of food chain policy during the transitional period now under way, chain executives emphasized following conclusion here yesterday of the twelfth annual meeting of the National Association of Food Chains.

Paralleling these moves will be an intensification of chain operating trends toward larger retail units. This will involve the construction of many new warehouses and the remodeling of existing retail properties, or their replacement with entirely new units designed to afford the utmost in streamlined operations and low costs, industry spokesmen said.

COMMODITIES -- A firmer trend in food and grain prices boosted the general wholesale price level for the second consecutive week. The Journal of Commerce weekly index now stands at 111.2, as compared with 110.9 a week earlier and 110.7 two weeks ago.

Farm Digest 1915-45

(Turn to Page 6)

From the Baltimore Sun, October 12 —

NATION'S INCOME SHOWS SHARP DROP FOR AUGUST—Washington, (AP)—The nation's income dropped sharply during August, the Commerce Department reports.

The cause: Fast shrinking of factory pay rolls after the Japanese surrender. During August total income was \$12,744,000,000 contrasted with July totals of \$13,585,000,000. The Commerce Department said the decline in factory pay rolls was principally responsible for the decrease.

SUBSIDIZED EXPORT AGREEMENT MADE—Washington (AP) — British and American economic officials tentatively agreed today that exports should be subsidized only when there is a burdensome world surplus of the commodities to be shipped....

If the top British-American trade committee approves the tentative agreements of the commercial policy group, they will be recommended to other countries at an international trade conference sometime next year.

* * *

From the Kansas City Times, Oct. 10 —

HIGH ON REA LIST—Only Texas Exceeds Missouri in Allotments, Wickard Says — Columbia, Mo., (AP) — Missouri is second only to Texas in federal appropriations for rural electrification projects, Claude R. Wickard, REA administrator, said in an address before a joint banquet of the Sho-Me Co-Operative and the Missouri Rural Electrification association here tonight.

Wickard said that despite the state's leadership in the rural electrification field, however, less than one-third of its farms now are served by the REA. He predicted a rapid extension of lines to farm areas as the wartime handicaps of manpower and material shortages pass.

* * *

From the Canadian Textile Journal, Oct. 5 —

BRITISH EMPIRE WOOL DISPOSAL PLAN—Bradford, England.—The biggest event in the wool trade since British control began at the outbreak of war is the plan for the disposal of the surplus wool stocks now owned by the British Government. Four governments—British, Australian, New Zealand, South African—have united to form a Joint Organization to dispose of accumulated wool stocks in conjunction with each clip that comes on the market.

The British Government will provide half the capital, Australia a quarter, New Zealand and South Africa an eighth each..... The accumulated stock to be disposed of is 3,315,000,000 lbs. equivalent to two years' consumption. South America is not included in the scheme, nor are the British Government's stocks of home grown wool.

Disposal through public auction is the method decided on as the best to ensure free competition, true prices both as to general level and between one type of wool and another, and the freest choice to wool users so that they can obtain the types best suited for their particular fabrics. The J. O. will fix the general level for a season and the price relationship between one type of wool and another.

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From the Kansas City Star, Oct. 10 —

"POINT-FREE MEAT IS NEAR,"—Washington, (AP)—Senator Wherry of Nebraska said today he was told "by a very high authority" that all meat will be point free "probably by November 1 and not later than November 15." "And," he told a reporter, "that will result in more meat on the American dinner tables than we have had for a long time.

* * * Daily Farm News Digest 1915-45-3

TOO MANY POTATOES-Editorial- By Willard H. Allen, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey--Those who are familiar with the 1945 potato marketing situation in New Jersey are confused, to say the least. Farmers continue to debate the question of the extent to which the federal government is justified in supporting the minimum price established for the New Jersey crop.

At harvest time New Jersey potato growers found themselves ready to dig a bumper crop. The market was dull and demand was far below normal. Last spring the government requested a larger acreage than New Jersey usually plants. Based on war-time needs, the request was sound and reasonable. The growers responded and with favorable weather produced a record yield.

V-J Day arrived, and with it a welcome peace. Immediately the requirements of the government were reduced drastically and buying habits of consumers changed. Movements were halted and prices tumbled.....

What will happen when a similar situation faces our poultrymen, dairymen and vegetable growers? If the farmers are left to the mercy of the old law of supply and demand, we know what to expect. Under such circumstances our potato industry would have been bankrupted, with farmers, dealers, and eventually consumers, suffering alike.

Most of us agree that the support extended by the federal government to the potato growers was justified, regardless of the fact that Congress had provided for such an emergency. Unfortunately, consumers were not able to benefit by getting potatoes at lower prices.....

As New Jersey farmers look ahead to the coming winter and to 1946 they know that other large surpluses are inevitable. Under such distress conditions, free exercise of the law of supply and demand is certain to ruin the farmer and disrupt further the economy of the nation. Government aid will be necessary during the critical adjustment period.

The organized planning of crops and acreage based upon the actual needs of the market will be essential more than ever in the post-war period. However, farmers as a group cannot plan effectively on a nation-wide basis without the aid and direction of the federal government. Capable leadership as well as experience and facts are available. Selfish interests and political motives remain, however, as the greatest threats to success.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 7 --

SCHOOL LUNCHES HELP IN TWO WAYS--Post-war expansion of the school lunch program is due as one line of attack on hunger in the midst of plenty. Here in the Midwestern bread, milk and meat area that produces the big bulk of the national output of the most nutritious foods, the school lunch program is revealing great possibilities and tendencies of growth.

Right now, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota are leading the procession of states in this region in getting the highest participation of school children in relation to available funds.....One need is for better food on the part of this country's children.....The second need is for bigger markets for food....And now that the war is over, the huge demands for food for the U.S. armed forces are subsiding. Food producing areas elsewhere in the world are beginning to get back to work. But the productive momentum of agriculture keeps turning out food in tremendous quantities. As a result, agriculture of this area already is up against serious surpluses of potatoes and eggs, and is facing a prospect of recurrent surpluses of other foods in the months and years ahead. So, the search is on for unsatisfied needs for food. The school lunch program ranks first among plans that are ready and operating to narrow the gap between the human need for food and the need of agriculture for expanding outlets for farm products. Legislation to revive the food stamp plan for distribution of surplus food to needy people on relief still is pending. Appropriations of \$1,900,000,000 additional funds for UNRRA to speed foreign relief still are awaiting action. Adequate outlets for industrial utilization of food remain to be developed.

BILL TO PROVIDE \$580,000,000 FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION OPPOSED--Utility circles are awaiting with interest the outcome of Congressional hearings scheduled to begin on Friday on bill's calling for appropriations of \$580,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration.....Since last June it has aroused widespread comment among utility men, who declare that the electric light and power industry "has witnessed the growth of the REA from an agency whose early activities conformed to the purpose of the act creating it to a top holding company exercising complete and grossly unfair control over almost 1,000 electric cooperatives, to the detriment of free enterprise."

Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, also strongly opposed to the bill, viewed it with less alarm, pointing out that the Bell system already had formulated a \$100,000,000 expansion program to bring telephone service to an additional million rural homes within three to five years after men and materials are available....

CORN SELLS AT CEILING-- Chicago-- December and May corn sold at ceiling prices last week on the Chicago Board of Trade, but the bulk of the trading in the former was at the permissible maximum. Killing frost over a large part of the Corn Belt has ended the growing season, but the question of how much of the grain was immature when the freeze came cannot be answered until the grain is harvested. Experts indicate that possible 250,000,000 bushels will be soft and have to be used quickly, on account of its poor keeping quality. An official report indicated 75 to 80 per cent of the Iowa crop of 529,000,000 bushels was matured when killing frost came late in September, suggesting over 100,000,000 bushels of soft grain in that State.....

FUTURES IN COTTON OFF 22-42 POINTS--Active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22-42 points in the week ended Saturday, after moving into new high ground in the initial dealings. Sharpest recessions of the week were recorded in the distant positions.....

The third official crop forecast issued a week ago today by the Department of Agriculture, appeared to have had but little or no effect on the market.....The belief is being expressed by some students of the crop that the final outturn may even be somewhat smaller than present indications.....

OPA 'STALLING' IS HIT BY SHOE PRODUCERS--"Stalling tactics" of the Office of Price Administration on the pricing problem are protested in a bulletin sent members yesterday by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. Just a year ago, the association declared, the industry advisory committee made a formal recommendation that a study be made to determine actual conditions, but OPA did not authorize the study until Dec. 1, 1944, and the field work was not completed until July 25, 1945...

In its conclusion the NSMA stated that "the situation in OPA today indicates that another year of inaction could and will elapse unless economists and lawyers who have been responsible for the stalling tactics are instructed by top authority that they are expected to work out a reasonable solution based on the facts."

CITIES REPORT USING DDT AGAINST DISEASE--Chicago--(AP)--Use of DDT insecticide by cities against disease was reported today by the American Municipal Association. Some city officials, the report said, termed results "marvelous." Most, however, hesitated to draw early conclusions....The Health Commissioner of Boston reported on Sept. 26 that since the Manhattan-Hyde Park district of Boston, in which many cases of poliomyelitis had been reported, had been hand-sprayed with DDT on Aug. 29, not a new case of the disease had been reported.

PROTESTS ALMOND IMPORTS -- D. R. Bailey, general manager of the Almond Growers Exchange, according to a report from Sacramento, Calif., has lodged a strong protest with Federal officials, against what he termed "the dumping of foreign almonds on the American markets by certain European countries pursuing the policy of exporting valuable food crops, while holding out their hands for American charity and food."

SEE RAISIN CROP ESTIMATES CUT -- The dried fruit trade at the weekend was awaiting definite information relative to the extent of damage to the raisin crop on the Coast, as a result of the heavy rains recently. Some private estimates indicated that the loss was extensive in certain areas. Others said that at least 25 per cent of the crop was on trays during the storm period and was subjected to possible deterioration. Meanwhile, packer demand was active in the Coast markets, but buying was restricted to a large extent as a result of the high asking prices on the part of growers.

SPOT CANNED FOOD OFFERS CURTAILED -- A broad demand was noted for most canned foods on spot at the week-end. However, trade volume failed to expand, for with few exceptions there was an absence of offerings. Despite recent removal of set-asides, on nearly all canned vegetables, canned tomatoes being the only exception, and canned fruits, no appreciable increase in packer allotments to brokers was reported. In some quarters there was a disposition to look for a continuance of limited offerings, on the belief that packers were now estimated to be removing toward establishing fair reserves.

LINSEED OIL -- Demand for linseed oil has been running far in excess of the available supply. In fact some crushers explain that if all orders coming into the market were accepted it would require many months to fill requirements with the industry working at capacity.

Fully 1.41 per cent of the cost of construction goes into paint, which gives some idea of the major position paint and linseed oil holds in the current period.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 13 --

CANADA TAKES CONTROL OF FIVE MEAT PLANTS--Ottawa--The Government today took control of five strike - threatened meat - packing plants in western Canada in order to assure a steady flow of meat to hungry Europe.

Workers at the five plants were preparing to strike on Monday after an impasse in negotiations for a 30 percent wage increase.

FOOD SENT TO CONGRESS TO AID EUROPE'S NEEDY--St. Louis--The round table of the First Unitarian Church here has fired the first round in what it hopes will be a nation-wide "bombardment" of Congress with cans of food. The church announced today that it has shipped approximately 150 cans of fruits, soups and vegetables to congressmen in an effort to impress upon them the "urgent need Europe has for food and other necessities."

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1 DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
For October 16, 1945

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From the New York Times, Oct. 16 -

WORLD FOOD BODY MEETS AT QUEBEC—Quebec—Representatives of some forty nations were arriving here today for the opening tomorrow of the first session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in a world-wide effort to eliminate hunger through increased production and better distribution of the earth's resources.

By late evening, the United States was represented by a delegation of twenty-seven official participants in the conference and eleven staff members. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, heads the United States group.....

MEYER ARBITRATOR FOR MILK DISPUTE—Mayor La Guardia expressed the hope yesterday that he had headed off, temporarily at least, a threatened strike of processors that would cripple milk deliveries to 8,000,000 consumers in New York City, Long Island and Westchester County, with the naming of Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Mediation Board, as arbitrator in the wage-hour dispute.

What action the workers would take was not settled early last night. The result of a strike ballot announced at 9:30 P. M. by union officials, showed an overwhelming strike sentiment—278 to 10, with three void ballots.....

PRICE POLICY—Editorial—Despite a growing volume of complaints OPA has held to its policy of controlling practically all prices under an excessively tight formula. One effect of this policy during the war was to cause the virtual disappearance of low-priced goods from the market. OPA's policies since V-J Day have not been able to cause any reversal of this situation. The net effect of the emphasis upon "stable" prices has been to have little or no goods available at low prices.....

The chief problem at this time is expanded supply rather than maintaining the fiction of price stability. But the question may be raised as to how any official can determine precisely what price or price relationships will be most conducive to obtaining expanding supplies. Certainly OPA's experience with feeds and meats, poultry and eggs or low-priced clothing, to name but a few, lends no encouragement to the idea that proper price relationships can be established by Government fiat. It is prices determined in the open market that can best perform the function of inducing production.

COTTON IS PROVES; UP 4 TO 13 POINTS—After a strong opening yesterday cotton futures lost part of the early gains but closed steady 4 to 13 points net higher on the New York Cotton Exchange. The market started 11 to 22 points net higher going to the best levels of the day....Buying was inspired also by reports of unwanted rains in all parts of the Cotton Belt overnight adverse crop reports from the West and the Mississippi Valley and more optimism regarding the export outlook for Europe and the Far East.....

From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 16 -

FROST STRUCK THE CORN CROP JUST TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE SAFETY DATE. The Agriculture Department, consistently cautious about the crop during the growing season, had just predicted a 3,078-million bushel yield. Then the freeze came along and probably lopped off 100 million bushels. Wet weather that preceded the frost kept the kernels from drying. Now some immature ears will mold and have to be discarded, and soft corn will be fed to animals that could have got along without it a few more weeks. This reduces the supply to be available next summer.

CORN FOR WHISKEY IS BITTERLY PROTESTED BY THOSE WHO WANT THIS GRAIN TO MAKE FOOD. The Agriculture Department's latest authorization for corn to bourbon distillers was a trifling 750,000 bushels, but it brought immediate declarations that corn to eat right now should have priority over corn for drinking several years hence. Corn processing plants are shut down for lack of grain. Bakers can't get corn sugar. There hasn't been a can of corn syrup--useful in home baking and for babies' formulas --on most store shelves for many a day.

HIDE SCARCITY WILL CONTINUE WELL INTO NEXT YEAR. Foreign buyers continue to take large quantities of American hides, and the U. S.-British wartime hide pooling agreement channels 90% of all Argentine supplies to England.

Canadian and United States hide merchants hope a free market in hides can be restored by late 1946; they know it won't come sooner.

LOW QUALITY COTTON, EVEN THOUGH THERE'S LOTS OF IT, MAY DEFER ACREAGE CONTROLS. This year's crop of less than 10 million bales is of low quality. The Commodity Credit Corp., is believed to have disposed of most of its good cotton. With no more than 4 million bales of cotton in the country capable of being spun into yarn that will meet the competition of synthetic fibres to make quality fabrics, another year of unrestricted cotton growing may be needed, even if it piles up the surplus.

Agriculture Secretary Anderson must determine by November 15 whether to invoke acreage controls for next year.

TIMBERLAND SALES are none of the O.P.A's business, argues Washington State. The federal agency petitioned a U. S. court to enjoin the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. from paying \$233,000 for a tract of state-owned forest, saying the offered price was \$50,000 above the ceiling price. The U. S. Supreme Court has been asked to rule.

LUNCH BOX MEATS will suffer from the new set-aside order to provide meat for devastated countries. The Government will spare the best grades, and take 50% of canner and cutter beef, the kind that goes into sausages, canned meat spreads, and meat loaves.

MORE SARDINES are promised this season from California. The catch is running 8% ahead of last season; the pack 20% ahead. The disparity in gains is due to the high quality of this year's fish.

From the New York Times, Oct. 14 --

REPORT FROM THE NATION-New England-Part-Timers and Veterans Spur Back-to-Farm Move: By William M. Blair -- Boston -- New England, which supplies only a fraction of its needed farm products, is experiencing a back-to-the-farm movement.

The increase in farms and acreage reported during the last five years appears to be chiefly due to the desire of many people to have "a place in the country" and to be part-time farmers while holding onto their chosen occupations.

In addition, service men, and women, too, have flooded farm groups with inquiries for information. Most of them state that they not only look forward to a country home, but wish to establish themselves in individual businesses.....

MIDWEST STATES—Corn Belt Proud of Its Toil After Saving Bummer Crop—By Hugh A. Fogarty, Omaha—Corn, the great stretch runner in the Mid-west crop race, is driving toward a winning finish again this year.

The 1945 yield throughout the Corn Belt will not be up to the record crop of 1944, in either quantity or quality. But it will be well above the 1934-43 average in quantity.....

The enormity of this farm achievement is a matter of pride throughout the Belt, where heavy spring rains either washed out many first plantings or delayed seeding until a dangerously late date. Tractors equipped with bright headlights pulled plows all night long on many thousands of farm acres in late May and June as under-manned farm staffs worked feverishly to catch up.

The hazards of nature, coupled with the wartime use of much marginal land that should have been retired to clover, alfalfa and other legumes, will make for a spotty picture as far as 1945 quality is concerned. There will be plenty of good corn, but there will also be a considerable quantity of poor-quality and soft corn.

THE DEEP SOUTH—Heavy Late Rains Hit the Cotton and Rice Harvests—By Arthur Felt—New Orleans—The three principal money crops in this section of the Deep South, cotton, rice and sugar cane, has had too much rain too late in the season. The harvest is being retarded.

Hardest hit is Louisiana's cotton crop, which experts of the Department of Agriculture predict will be the smallest in twenty years with the exception of 1941. Indications now point to a crop of 420,000 bales, which is 13 per cent below the September forecast.....

With 7,000 prisoners-of-war to work in the fields and more mechanical harvesters than ever before to get the crop to the mills sugar-cane growers are expected to overcome delays in harvesting caused by rain and produce their largest crop in years.....

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—Editorial—The importance of research has been impressed on the public mind in recent years, culminating in the atomic bomb, which possibly saved hundreds of thousands of American lives. There is agitation for a United States Bureau of Research where scientists free of political or industrial pressure may devote themselves to projects that promise benefits. It is equally important from the viewpoint of national welfare that agricultural research be expanded.

CORNELL-FOOD PROCESSING—To help meet an increasing need for persons trained in commercial food canning and the preserving industry in general, the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University will offer a four-year course in food processing, with emphasis on fruits and vegetables, starting next month. The course is designed to give broad training in the food processing field for students who wish to prepare for plant, field, office or sales work in the industry.

ALLIES SMASH JAPAN'S SILK TRUST IN MOVE TO SPEED EXPORTS TO U.S.-Tokyo-Supreme Allied Headquarters ordered the Japanese Government today to furnish figures on the present stocks in and estimated production of the silk industry which will carry a large share of the burden of paying for the import of essential commodities.

Gen Douglas MacArthur's directive also ordered the dissolution of three large semi-official organizations that controlled the silk industry and announced that they would be replaced by an agency selected by all elements of the industry. This new agency will set up rules and make recommendations, subject to the approval of the Japanese Government and Allied headquarters.

FARM INCOME FOR THIS AREA IN SEPTEMBER AT NEW HIGH-Dr. C. J. Blanford, administrator of the New York Metropolitan Marketing Area, announced yesterday that farm income from September milk production in the New York milk pool area amounted to \$18,745,234. The pool, he said would be shared by 49,235 producers in New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Fluid milk sales in the New York market, Dr. Blanford added, reached an all-time high for September, with sales reaching 255,043,378 pounds to surpass last year's consumption in that month by 5.2 per cent. . . .

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From the Herald Tribune, New York, Oct. 14 --

WORLD FOREIGN TRADE CUT IN HALF IN 5 YEARS OF WAR-Washington-Almost half the world's foreign trade was disrupted, birth rates in almost all countries increased and the national debt of every nation in the world increased 260 to 930 percent because of the war, the fourteenth annual report of the Bank for International Settlements revealed this week. This was the first comprehensive report on international economy during World War II.

Total world foreign trade amounted to \$46,100,000,000 in 1939, the last peace year, the report noted. In 1944, after five years of hostilities, the international bank placed this figure at less than \$25,000,000,000.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 14 --

COTTON COUNCIL PREDICTS RISING CIVILIAN SUPPLY-Memphis-(AP)-The National Cotton Council today saw a steady increase in the supply of cotton goods for the nation's retail clothing and department stores.

The council said that war contracts for cotton products, into which 70 percent of all cotton manufacturing was diverted before Japan collapsed, are being canceled rapidly.

OPA LEADERS ATTACKS FARM MACHINE PRICES-Chicago-(AP)-Rae E. Walters, regional OPA administrator, said today evidence was reaching his office "that new manufacturers of farm equipment are failing to apply to the OPA for approval of their prices."

With release of materials and other changes due to peace, small manufacturers are springing up in blacksmith shops, garages and other buildings where an individual mechanic can start small production, Walters said.

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From the New York Times, Oct. 16. (Cont.)

AGAINST TOMORROW'S HUNGER-Editorial-The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, opening its charter session at Quebec today, holds out no immediate hope for those countless millions on this hungry earth who do not know where their next full meal is coming from. But if the member nations take FAO seriously the hope for adequate food supplies in years to come is bright.....

If a sharp distinction must be drawn between the "economy of scarcity" and the "economy of plenty" FAO is headed toward the latter. Its reports during its interim stage pointed out the fallacy of "surplus" food in a world of empty or half-empty stomachs. FAO looks toward larger production of most foods, better distribution, more scientific processing and handling, better education for those who eat as well as those who produce, improvement in qualities and balances as well as in bulk.....

SUGAR DELAYED BY STRIKE-Philadelphia-Three shiploads of sugar, totaling nearly 55,000,000 pounds, arrived in Philadelphia from Cuba over the week-end, the Maritime Exchange announced today. Approximately 16,500,000 pounds of the sugar is refined, the Exchange added.

Simultaneously, a spokesman for the sugar industry said that the Philadelphia refineries of the Franklin and McCahan companies have almost 20,000,000 pounds of refined sugar which is being prevented from reaching consumer channels because of a two-weeks-old work stoppage in a dispute over a new contract.

FRANCE IN NEED OF WHEAT-Paris-A long official communique issued this evening forecast a scarcity of wheat this winter although throughout the summer months it was asserted that the "battle of winter had been practically won."

The communique concluded that with Canadian help France might yet have sufficient bread.....

* * *

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 16 -

U. S. PLANS FOOD FOR EUROPE'S MINIMUM NEED-Washington-Agriculture Department officials revealed today that a planned speed-up in relief shipments of American food is now expected to meet liberated Europe's minimum needs in the difficult winter ahead.

The department now estimates that 8,350,000 tons of food will move from this country to liberated areas during 1945. Half of it will go abroad in the four-and-one-half-month period after V-J Day.....

MEN'S APPAREL DEALERS SAY O.P.A. CURBS SERVICE-Washington-Present Office of Price Administration restrictions will not permit the men's apparel merchant to increase the amount of service he has been rendering to the public during the war, the business committee of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers said today in a monthly survey.

Of the merchants surveyed, 61 per cent stated it was impossible to improve service to the public when the merchants' normal markups are being squeezed by O.P.A.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 16 -

OVER HALF COUNTY CORN CROP DAMAGED BY BORER-More than half the corn, currently being harvested in Baltimore county, has been damaged by the European corn borer, H.B. Derrick, county agent for the Department of Agriculture, said yesterday. Mr. Derrick based his statement on a recent survey conducted by the entomology department of the University of Maryland, which chose 10 representative farms for the study.

From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 16, (Cont.) -

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL makers will get all molasses imported next year, if Reconstruction Director Snyder has his way. The Agriculture Department and other Government agencies were asked to assist in the switch to all molasses alcohol production.

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DAIRY GROUP SEES BUTTER RATIONING END BY DECEMBER - Chicago - An increase in butter production and release of 80 million pounds by the Army will combine to take butter off the ration list by December 1, The American Dairy Association predicted. Owen M. Richards, association manager, said the Army's release was equal to a month's production and that first carloads of the butter set aside for the Army would move to civilian markets "in a few days."

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From The Journal of Commerce, Oct. 16 -

HARVESTER PLANS SMALL FARM MECHANIZATION - Chicago - A program for mechanizing two-thirds of the 3,300,000 small farms in the United States with acreage running up to forty acres each, through the introduction of new low cost farm equipment, has been drafted for the post-war period by International Harvester Co.

The program calls for the mass production of a new lightweight tractor and supplementary farm tools. They would be sold at approximately \$1,000, which would place such implements within reach of the 58 per cent of all United States farms which have small crop acreage.

Development of the Cub tractor and numerous other farm equipment innovations, which are either in production or on the drawing boards, is the result of an intensive research and development program.

Among the new implements developed during the war which are beginning to come on the market are the mechanical cotton picker, a-one-man pick up-hay baler which is expected to replace the prewar four-man baler, a self-propelled combine and a spreader for fluid manure.

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SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS URGES CONTINUED COTTON EXPORT - London, (AP) - Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, said in Commons today the Government must continue the importation of cotton "for a considerable time" and that final decisions on the future of cotton marketing have not been made.

Trade in cotton futures has been suspended in Great Britain since 1941, and during the last two weeks it has been rumored the Government planned to prohibit its resumption.

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CUBA NEGOTIATIONS - Cuba sugar negotiations are expected to get underway in Washington, possibly on Wednesday. Two officials left Cuba yesterday. Indications are that the price for the 1946 crop will be 3.65¢, or 55 points over this year. In view of the Philippine situation it is expected that a deal may be worked out to give Cuba tariff protection. Also it is believed that the Sugar Act of 1937 must be amended to end the possibility of an injustice to Cuba.

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GRAINS - Grain futures react sharply with some wheat and rye deliveries losing more than 2¢ on realizing sales stimulated by reports of disappointing wheat exports, favorable winter wheat conditions in the Southwest and of growing opposition to the Pace Bill.

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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST

For October 17, 1945

OCT 23 1945 *

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Oct. 17 -

MAIL ORDER HOUSES DISTRIBUTE 15 MILLION CHRISTMAS CATALOGS, Chicago — About 15 million Christmas catalogs are going to customers of Chicago's four big mail order houses this week.

Chicago Mail Order Co. is sending out its first Yuletide shopping book since the beginning of the war. Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Spiegel, Inc., are mailing their books as usual.

JAPS PARADED IN TOKYO ASKING FOOD AND CRITICIZING THEIR LEADERS — Some 300 to 500 members of the newly formed Nippon working class party massed before Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, claiming to represent a membership of 2,500. They said their requests included the replacement of Emperor Hirohito with 11-year-old Crown Prince Akihito, resignation of all high Japanese civil and military officials, and distribution of food now held by the military.

HIGHER TIMBER TAXES have been headed off by the Oregon State Tax Commission. The Coos County tax assessor suddenly doubled the valuations of all standing timber in his county for his 1945 rolls. The new valuations had a top of \$2.40 per 1,000 back to \$1.44 per 1,000. One-harvest crops like timber must be assessed differently from holdings that yield annual revenues, the tax commissioner held. Just a little timber is cut from each stand in a high-priced year, the decision noted, and an injustice would be worked if all the timber in the stand, some of which would be cut when prices are low, were assessed at the same figure.

OLIVE OIL -- The OPA established a flat ceiling price at 17 cents a pound for tank car sales of both domestic and imported sulphur olive oil or olive oil "foots." This commodity is used mainly in making soaps.

GRAPES -- The OPA announced an increase in the ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of California grapes.

MEAT — The OPA announced changes in the regulation governing maximum prices of lamb and mutton carcasses and wholesale cuts.

PROFIT TAKING AGAIN DEPRESSES FUTURES -- Grain markets were weak yesterday for the second consecutive day as Monday's profit-taking movement continued to uncover light consumer demand. Prices dropped fractions to almost 2 cents a bushel as traders lightened accounts pending developments. Cotton was easy, dropping 5 to 30 cents a bale.

STANDARD BRANDS announced that ten universities have been offered fellowship awards for postgraduate studies in food and nutrition in a five-year program. Grants will be awarded for postgraduate degrees in biochemistry, microbiology and chemical engineering. (Cont. page 5) - - - Farm Digest 1935-45-1

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 17 -

MEDIATOR HOLDS PARLEY TODAY IN MILK DISPUTE - Arthur S. Moyer, chairman of the State Board of Mediation and former impartial chairman of the New York milk industry, will meet at 10 a.m. today with representatives of the twenty-one companies and two unions involved in a wage dispute which endangers the city's milk supply. Meantime the 300 engineers, firemen and oilers who supply steam for the companies' pasteurization plants have authorized a strike by vote of 278 to 10, but have left a strike call to the discretion of their joint committee.

TRENTON STRIKE POSTPONED - Trenton, N.J. - At the request of Governor Walter E. Edge 250 milk company drivers postponed for two weeks a strike they had called for this morning, pending further negotiations on their wage demands.

BRITAIN EASES FAT RATION BACK TO WAR-TIME LEVEL - London - Great Britain's peace-time ration of cheese and fats was increased today to its old war-time level, in the first improvement in food rations since cuts were ordered shortly after the collapse of Germany last May. The increases will not take effect until Nov. 11, and even then will not represent full restoration of the diet levels which prevailed before the war in Europe ended.

PUTTING FIRST THINGS FIRST - Editorial - In the current "Bulletin" of the New School for Social Research Dr. Alvin Johnson states the first problem of peace: food for the starving. Dr. Johnson says, "the interests of mankind are deeply involved in the menace of starvation that looms over immense populations of our former allies and of our former enemies." And "unless the governments address themselves promptly and vigorously to the problem of food supply," millions will starve in the coming winter in Europe and in China and Japan.

To draw a parallel on a humbler level, are not we in this country far too concerned over domestic comfort in the face of the stark threat of famine abroad? Food controls have been quickly relaxed. Have they been too quickly relaxed? That question is troubling many of America's sober, solid citizens who want rationing retained whenever its retention will save food for the world's hungry. Congress has not yet fulfilled this nation's commitments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Does it delay when the immediate problem of hunger makes all other settlements futile for so many?

Dr. Johnson points out that there is no insufficiency of supply. Our own welladen tables attest to that. What is needed is the drive and the organization to assemble and distribute it. And we in America can insist that our statesmen apply themselves at once to acquitting this nation's responsibility for relieving hunger when we have plenty, for relieving hunger even if we have short rations.

MARKET SEEN IN INDIA FOR 40 MILLION U.S. SHOES - Boston - American shoe manufacturers can sell at least 20,000,000 pairs of shoes to India immediately, a representative of the government of India Industries and Civil Supplies Department said today.

Kaiser Ahmad, here on a month's tour, said in an interview that there is a "terrific shoe market" in India. He added that his country can easily use good quality shoes at the rate of 2,000,000 pairs daily, for which India is ready to pay excellent prices.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 11 -

CORN ESTIMATE GAIN IS SURPRISE-A nine-million-bushel increase in the nation's estimated corn crop, forecast by the Agriculture department Wednesday, left Northwest farm leaders mystified.

They were especially surprised by increases forecast for Minnesota and other states that were hard hit by killing frost.

Although wishing time to study the complete report before passing judgment, some experts said it looks like the government has erred and is misleading the public by a serious over-estimate of the crop.

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From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 11 -

EVEN LOWER ESTIMATE EXPECTED NEXT MONTH-Trade not Satisfied crop is 9,779,000 Bales—There probably never has been a cotton crop report with which the industry has fully agreed, either on a state by state basis or as to total yield. And the report issued Monday by the Government is no exception.....

Generally the complaint is that it is too high, that the crop will not total 9,779,000 bales, although this figure is only slightly above the average guesses.....

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 16 -

EUROPEAN MILK, BUTTER OUTPUT OFF SHARPLY, Princeton, N. J.—The production of milk in some European countries fell by as much as 30 percent to 40 percent during the war, according to a special table on world milk production...just published by the League of Nations' Economic and Financial Department.

In all the European countries for which data are available, milk production decreased—in most cases considerably—during the war years; those continental European countries for which statistics are lacking probably experienced as great or greater declines. Some recovery occurred, however after 1942 in Denmark and Sweden.

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From the Independent, Anderson, S.C., Oct. 12 -

THE MECHANICAL COTTON PICKER IS HERE—TO STAY-Editorial—Many from Anderson saw the cotton picker demonstrated at Johnston in Edgefield County. Next week the picker will be in Anderson County.

County Agent E. P. Josey says the picker will be in operation in this immediate section for the remainder of the season.

The Independent understands that the charge for picking is 75 cents a hundred pounds. That compares with the \$2 per 100 now demanded by most manual pickers. The Independent knows of no better comparison in costs.

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From the Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 12 -

FARM LABOR GAINS NOTED—Prospects now appear excellent that beet harvest labor, augmented by prisoners of war, Mexican nationals and Indians will be sufficient to harvest crops in good time, according to a report issued Thursday by Utah extension service.

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From the Milwaukee Journal, Oct. 12 -

SEE GRAIN SURPLUS ANSWER IN ITS CONVERSION TO ALCOHOL, Omaha-The nation is going to produce so much grain in peacetime that converting it to alcohol will be the only means of avoiding disastrous surpluses, the Grain and Feed Dealers' national convention was told Friday.

Better farming methods, including the replacement of 12,000,000 horses and mules by 2,000,000 tractors, mean that in 1950 the United States can match the 1944 bumper crops on 38,000,000 fewer acres, J. L. Welsh, Omaha, association president said.....

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FROZEN MILK CAN REPLACE HIGHLY PERISHABLE PRODUCT-Residents of areas where fresh whole milk is not always available soon may be assured of a constant dependable supply "just as it comes from the cow," as a result of a new development in quick freezing which has enabled the army to keep whole milk as long as three months at a time. This method now is being used successfully on hospital ships, so sick or wounded servicemen may enjoy and benefit by milk on the long voyage home--milk that has, in fact, a bacterial count lower than the milk delivered to the average American.....

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From the Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 14 -

CONGRESS FREES \$500,000,000 YEARLY TO LAUNCH HUGE HIGHWAY PROGRAM-Washington-The nation's greatest highway construction program gets going this fall.

Congress stepped on the starter when it released federal funds amounting to \$500,000,000 a year for the next three years. These funds, provided by the post-war highway act of 1944, will be matched by the states.

Besides this three-year \$3,500,000,000 federal-states project, an estimated \$1,500,000,000 will be spent yearly on county roads and city streets outside the federal-aid system.

The record-breaking three-year expenditure will be only the beginning of an expected 10 to 15-year program of motor road expansion and improvement designed to meet traffic needs 20 years from now...

Among the provisions will be a greatly improved system of secondary, or farm-to-market highways.

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From the American Fruit Grower, October-

ABOUT DDT-Editorial-We need better regulations to control the manufacturing and labeling of insecticides. Under present laws, a DDT-kerosene mixture is not required to bear an ingredient statement on the label. In fact, it is permissible to state on the label of such a mixture, Active Ingredients 100%, since kerosene is also an insecticide. This makes it easy for the defrauding person to operate. The federal law must be changed to give purchasers protection.

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From the Food Field Reporter, Oct. 15 -

ROAST SHELL EGGS ARE INTRODUCED, Boston-Roasted shell eggs, now being distributed by Chapin & Adams Co. in this area, will soon be available nationally. The new product is processed by the Roasted Shell Eggs, Inc., of Boston under the trade mark "Roasteg." The flavor is decidedly different from the hard-boiled egg and is characterized as nutty--due to the high temperature and dry heat, the processors claim. They require no refrigeration. * * *

Farm Digest 1935-4-45

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Oct. 17 (Cont.)

TALKS RESUMED TODAY FOR U. S. PURCHASE OF 1946 CUBAN SUGAR CROP--Washington--Negotiations for the purchase of the 1946 Cuban sugar crop will resume here today. At meetings earlier in the year, representatives of the Department were reported to have offered \$3.45 a hundred pounds for the entire Cuban crop...It was reported at that time that the Cubans would have accepted \$3.65.

Not long after Secretary of Agriculture Anderson took office he expressed the opinion that the \$3.45 offer for the Cuban crop was a fair one both to this country and to Cuba....

The Cuban Sugar Commission will hold firm for a price of \$3.65 a hundred pounds in the opinion of most local sugar men. The Cubans' attitude is believed to be stiffened by the fact that the United States is interested in purchasing only one crop.....

LINSEED OIL DEFICIENCY FEARED — Prospective supplies of flaxseed to make linseed oil will not be sufficient, for the year ending July 1, 1946, to meet the needs for reconversion, new construction and repair programs unless flaxseed acreage is increased substantially and heavy imports reach this country. This deficiency may extend into the 1946-47 season.

At a recent meeting between bankers, the paint industry and flaxseed crushers it was unanimously agreed that the area planted to flaxseed during 1946 will have to total at least six million acres. Under average conditions this area would produce around 40 million bushels of flaxseed, the equivalent of about 800 million pounds of linseed oil.

For the period July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, at least 800 million pounds of linseed oil will be needed....Opinion is that for the present fiscal year maximum available supplies of flaxseed will not exceed $36\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels or four million bushels less than anticipated needs.

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 17 -

MORE AND MORE PRICE CONTROL—Editorial—The House of Representatives will soon vote for a third time upon the Pace bill, which requires the Department of Agriculture to allow for the increase in farm wages in computing the parity price of cotton.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that this measure would increase the cotton parity price from 21.58c to 29.18c, or 32 per cent. Twice previously, the House has passed this bill, but the Senate refused to follow suit.

Enactment of the Pace bill would doubtless lead to demands for lifting parity prices of other agricultural products similarly.....

If agriculture is to be freed from complete dependence upon Government controls, a return to free markets and a free price system is required. But passage of the Pace bill would constitute a long step in the opposite direction. It would postpone indefinitely a return to an unregulated agricultural economy.....

The sharp rise in the price of cotton contemplated by the Pace bill, furthermore, would make a recovery of foreign markets for American cotton utterly impossible without very costly Federal subsidies.

SEE CUT IN BUTTER POINTS AS UNWISE -- Receipts Oct. 15, 630,534 pounds. Quantity available here rules closer to rationed demand and there is a general trade feeling that any move in the near future to reduce point values would be most unwise.

(Cont. page 6)

Farm Digest 1935-45-5

From The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 17 -

PREDICTS GI'S STYLING U.S. SMOKING HABITS - New York (AP) - Prediction that the American GI will carry a cigar-smoking preference with him into civilian life and influence the habits of millions of other men was made today at the annual meeting of the Cigar Institute of America.

Albert H. Gregg, institute president, said this influence, plus a postwar prosperity, would result in a record per capita sale of cigars in the United States within the next few years.

RECEIPTS OF SUGAR OFF; SUPPLY SEEN SIMPLE - Although receipts of sugar are sharply off here, August Merker, superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company, last night said that stocks of raw sugar on hand, plus the present rate of imports, are sufficient to sustain operations of the plant.

Currently production is at a low ebb, he explained, because so many of the workers have elected to take their annual vacations this month.

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From The New York Times, Oct. 17 -

30 COUNTRIES SIGN FOOD BODY CHARTER - Quebec - Representatives of thirty countries signed today the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, pledging their Governments' cooperation in this new international body.

The heads of delegations from thirty of the forty-five eligible nations thus officially started a conference that has as its objective the ending of worldwide hunger through "separate and collective action" by their Governments.

OPA ASKS WOMEN ACT AS DETECTIVES - Answering complaints by women shoppers that much of the apparel sold in this city was at illegal prices, the Office of Price Administration admitted yesterday that control of clothing prices presented "many complex problems" and called upon housewives to act as detectives.

As one inducement, the OPA pointed out that any shopper can collect \$50 or three times the over-charge, whichever is greater, by showing in court that she has paid more than the legal price for any commodity on which there is a price ceiling. The difficulty, when buying garments, lies in finding out what is the ceiling price.

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From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial, New York, Oct. 17 - (cont.)

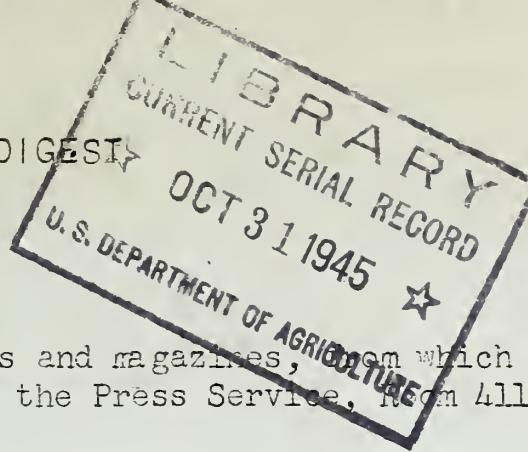
FURTHER REDUCTION FORECAST IN 1945 COTTON PRODUCTION - Houston, Tex. - Crop prospects continued to worsen during the past week with rains that fell over most of Texas damaging open cotton in the fields and generally retarding the harvest of a late crop. Some young cotton in the northwestern part of the State benefited from the rainfall but the quality of the lint will be further reduced in large areas of central and north Texas where cotton was open and in process of being harvested.

FERTILIZER EXPORTS - A marked decline occurred in foreign trade in fertilizer materials during the war, the National Fertilizer Association reports. There was an increase in the tonnage of materials imported in each of the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 while exports declined in each of those years, it is pointed out.

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DAILY FARM NEWS. DIGEST

For October 18, 1945



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Times, Oct. 18 -

TRUMAN COMMENDS QUEBEC FOOD TALKS, Quebec — President Truman today called upon members countries of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to act in concert in winning "one of the major victories" of the peace by cooperating in the work of this conference for ending world-wide hunger.

The President's message was read to the second plenary session of the FAO conference this afternoon by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture and leader of the United States delegation.

Pointing out that the FAO was the first of the new permanent organizations to grow out of the cooperation of the United Nations during the war, President Truman asserted:

"Its early stages, for good or ill, will do much to set the pattern for the other world organizations that must follow if we are to succeed in building a foundation for world peace and prosperity."

L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States was named chairman of the conference.

EXTENSION OF OPA RAISED BY BOWLES, Washington — The possibility that the life of the Office of Price Administration might be extended beyond June 30, 1946, the legal date of its expiration, to meet continuing "pressures" against price ceilings and rent controls after that time, was raised officially today by Chester Bowles, its administrator.

Mr. Bowles' views were presented as a supplement to a letter to the House Appropriations Committee in connection with its study of reductions in Government spending for the current fiscal year. The letter indicated that controls would have to be retained on rents, sugar, canned fruits, and fats and oils through June and on choice cuts through next spring.

Mr. Bowles offered this timetable for the relaxation of controls: Food: With a few exceptions, such as eggs and potatoes, maintenance of controls through the winter season; removal by April 1 on milk, dairy products, fish and many canned vegetables, and by late spring on grains, low quality meats. Consumer goods: By April 1, "serious" consideration can be given to removal of controls in major apparel and textile categories.

AUTHORIZE WHEAT BUYING, Washington — The Department of Agriculture has authorized the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal to purchase 109,000 tons of wheat in the American open market.

This action, disclosed today by department officials, marks the resumption of commercial export of wheat. In the past all purchases for foreign governments have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Netherlands was authorized to purchase 75,000, Spain 17,000 and Portugal 17,000 tons.....

(Cont on Page 5)

Farm Digest 1945-45-1

ENDING OF BUTTER SUBSIDY IMMINENT - Washington - Taking the first step towards the termination of wartime subsidies, the Administration will tomorrow or the next day announce the ending of the 5¢ a pound butter rollback subsidy which was initiated June 1, 1943, it was learned today.

The Office of Price Administration, Reconversion Finance Corp., and the Stabilization Office of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion are expected to make the announcement jointly, and at the same time it will be disclosed that the ceiling price of butter will be permitted to go up 5¢ a pound on the date the subsidy payments officially end.

A DANGEROUS PRICE POLICY - Editorial - The pattern of the over-all price control policy that is to be pursued over the crucial months ahead slowly emerges from the interagency debate that has been going on in Washington. Advocates of "cracking the line" and lifting the price level by 5 per cent or so to finance wide-spread wage increases have apparently been worsted. On the other hand, the "hold the line" faction has compromised by agreeing to advance to some extent the date on which many price ceilings are to be terminated.

CANNED CITRUS CONTROLS TO END - Washington - Judge John C. Collet, Stabilization Administrator for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, declared today that the lifting of controls on processed citrus fruits is planned for the near future but that no immediate action was planned to lift price controls from fresh citrus fruits.

CALIFORNIA WALNUT PACKING UNDER WAY - Riverside, Calif. - A walnut crop of some 1,100 tons is estimated to be now in the process of packing at the Riverside Walnut Growers Association plant here. The higher percentages of "Diamond" and "Emerald" quality this year than in 1944 was a result of the absence of the September heat damage of a year ago.

BURLAP PURCHASING CONTINUES TO LAG - Purchasing of Calcutta burlap by private importers for January-June shipment continued very slow in the market here yesterday as the trade awaited action by OPA in establishing maximum buying prices.

Burlap market here continued handicapped by the dock strike.

U.S. CANNED FOOD NEEDS AGAIN CUT - Washington - Government procurement of canned fruits and vegetables in 1945-46 will probably fall substantially below the presently indicated reserves, with the result that large additional releases from Government set-asides may be expected.

In a canning industry report made public today, the Department of Commerce found that supplies will be available to permit civilian shipments by packers, wholesale distributors, and chainstore warehouses to reach a total now estimated at 330,000,000 cases, almost equal to the previous peak civilian movement of 336,000,000 cases of canned fruit and vegetable products combined in 1941-42.

GRAINS - Grains, led by rye, are up sharply rallying well from early lows. Reports that the Pace Bill might pass both houses of Congress, strength of stocks and heavy purchases by CCC are main factors in the market move.

(Cont. on page 6)

Daily Farm News Digest 1945-45-2

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 17 -

PACKAGING SEEN REDUCING FOOD SPOILAGE, Columbus, Ohio — The two-fold possibility of providing consumers with farm-fresh produce throughout the year and substantially reducing the nation's estimated 25 per cent waste and spoilage of fresh fruits and vegetables is indicated after two years of a college-industry experiment, it was announced here today.

Consumer packaging and scientific refrigeration methods in the retail store were revealed as the key to improving the marketing of fresh produce, according to Frank McGeough, head of A & P Food Stores' Columbus unit, whose company is conducting the tests in collaboration with Ohio State University.....

McGeough stated that tests definitely prove that the produce retains its original freshness and vitamin content one to five days longer.....

In the tests all produce, with the exception of potatoes and a few other staples, are cellophane-wrapped in consumer-size packages and sold in open-type, self-service refrigerator cases. Not only is the freshness and vitamin content retained, McGeough said, but surveys reveal a marked preference for this method of handling produce which has not been picked over repeatedly by other consumers.

Dr. Charles W. Hauck of the university's department of rural economics, who is working on the experiment with A & P, pointed out that the packaging and refrigeration had lengthened the life span and helped retain the vitamin content of every item studied.....

Dr. Hauck said; "Eventually we hope the packaging will be done at the farm or processing plant and that substantial benefits will be gained by growers who will not lose through waste and spoilage or on the freight charges for the inedible parts of the produce now thrown away."

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From the Washington Post, Oct. 16 -

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY-Editorial — The task before the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference, convening in Quebec, is nothing less than to lay the cornerstone for enduring peace. There can be no peace in a world stalked by famine.... And, as Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson head of the American delegation observed in a broadcast Saturday, "two out of every three people in the world are undernourished." A remedy for this tragic situation is fundamental to all the hopes of the United Nations.

A remedy is not difficult to contrive...Science and technology have advanced to a point where hunger is no longer necessary....If modern techniques of soil conservation and scientific production were substituted for the primitive forms of cultivation the food output of the world could be incalculably increased.

But the problem is not quite so simple. It entails not only an improvement of agricultural processes but also an enabling of impoverished nations to purchase the huge surpluses of food with which more fortunate countries now find themselves embarrassed. This phase of the problem is of special interest to the United States. We need markets for the bumper crops which our farms are now geared to produce..... Liberated peoples still need the nourishment of our farms.....Humanitarianism and self-interest go hand in hand; these hungry are our customers.

Out of the conference at Quebec, there is to emerge a permanent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Unlike UNRRA, it will not be concerned with relief....This parley will have the dual job of promoting the production of food and of promoting better distribution and higher standards of nutrition throughout the world. Its objectives are not realizable in any sudden stride. But they are worth the patient collective effort they will demand. The conquest of hunger is basic to the development of a secure and stable world.

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Farm Digest 1945-45-3

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 14 -

STATE DRY MILK HOPES BRIGHT, COMBS OPINES — "There's a bright, golden haze on the meadow"--in the form of new dairy products which are overflowing from the great cup of Minnesota's milk industry.

Prospects for continued prosperity in the state, second largest milk producer in the country, are the best ever, according to W. B. Combs, professor of dairy husbandry at University Farm.

He forecast large markets for dry whole milk, dry milk combinations, dry ice cream mix, dry whey, dry and concentrated cream and butter and cheese.

All of these products were developed extensively in the war period, Combs remarked. Soon, he added, they will be adapted on equally large scales for peacetime sales.

STATE CORN CROP OFFSETS FROST DAMAGE — The Minnesota corn crop raced ahead during the fine, warm weather of early September with such swift progress as to more than offset any damage that thus far is ascertainable from the killing frosts in the final days of the month, the office of Paul H. Kirk, state agricultural statistician, reported today.

This, plus the additional fact that the U.S. government's Oct. 10 crop estimate does not give any place to the factor of quality of corn that was killed while the ears were immature, is the state office's explanation of the increases in the state corn crop estimates that, with an increase in national estimates, have mystified some crop experts.

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From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 15 -

WORLD FOOD CONTROL CITED AS VITAL NEED, Enroute to Quebec (INS) — Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) predicted Sunday night that food production will be controlled on a world-wide basis in a few years to prevent surpluses—the great farm problem of peacetime.

Thomas made the prediction as he accompanied the American delegation to the first conference of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.

DETERIORATION RAPID IN NORTHERN DISTRICT — Disquieting reports are being received from the northern part of the cotton belt — specifically the Memphis area—as to the condition of the crop since the recent cold weather which followed excessive rains.

In Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and North Mississippi, where the luxuriant plants are loaded with partially developed bolls, hope is being abandoned that more than a small percentage of these lesser bolls will reach maturity.....

If these bolls, which were on the stalk when the Government estimators made their check on Oct. 1, were considered as potential cotton in the Oct. 1 crop forecast, it is taken that the deterioration since has been extremely heavy.....

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From the Sacramento Bee, Oct. 12 -

BUTTER'S COME BACK—Editorial -- The likelihood of large scale releases of butter by the army and the possibility of the end of rationing on that commodity bring up the question in the public mind of when butter will be returned to restaurant tables....Even though the situation has improved materially in recent weeks most restaurants still continue to serve butter substitutes. The fact some eating establishments have restored butter for buns and bread has led customers to believe the failure of others to do so is grossly unfair. Farm Digest 1945-45-4

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From the New York Times, Oct. 18 Cont. -

60 CONSUMER GROUPS BACK FOOD SUBSIDIES—Sixty consumer groups here decided last night to send a delegation to Washington to protest against the proposed abandonment of food subsidies. The decision was made at an "emergency meeting" called by the New York City Consumer Council of its affiliated consumer, church, civic and labor organizations and held at the Womens Trade Union League.

Discontinuance of subsidies on dairy products alone would increase the cost of living index by 2 percent, Meyer Parodneck, president of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, told the meeting.....

SEE JAPANESE SILK UNFITTED FOR HOSE—Stocks of Japanese silk amounting to 46,000 bales, if shipped to this country, will mean no increase in production of women's full fashioned hose, it was learned yesterday in the trade. The silk, reported to be of a low grade, will be consumed almost entirely in silk fabric production and manufacturing of silk thread, according to trade sources.

MILK UNIONS AGREE TO ARBITRATE PAY—Officials of two milk plant unions agreed yesterday to place their wage demands in arbitration, thereby eliminating the threat of a strike that would have tied up milk distribution in the metropolitan area.

Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the State Board of Mediation, who has been accepted as arbitrator by both sides, said that he hoped to finish the case by Saturday.

CUBAN SUGAR OUTLOOK GOOD—Manuel E. Rionda, president of the Manati Sugar Company, said yesterday at the annual meeting of stockholders that the outlook for the 1946 Cuban sugar crop was better with the weather favorable and the cane supply larger. Production probably will be at least 100,000 bags larger than last season, when the output dropped to 496,659 bags, he added.

COTTON CONSUMPTION DOWN IN SEPTEMBER, Washington—The Census Bureau reported today that cotton consumed during September totaled 701,000 bales of lint and 77,439 bales of linters.

This compared with 739,811 bales of lint and 84,355 bales of linters consumed during August of this year and 789,623 bales of lint and 122,332 bales of linters consumed during September of last year.

* * *

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 18 -

CLOTHING PRICE REDUCTIONS OFF TILL NEXT YEAR, Washington — The Office of Price Administration said today that cuts in clothing prices scheduled for this year cannot be made before early 1946—if then. In a statement announcing additional liberalization of the garment manufacturers' price regulation, the agency said:

"If the fabric supply improves sufficiently, O.P.A. hopes to achieve a return to the average prices of 1943 after the first of next year."

Original plans called for a 6 to 7 per cent reduction in garment prices by this fall. Instead, prices have continued to rise.....The agency said the increases were necessary "to allow for current materials shortages."....

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 18 (Cont.) -

SUGAR - It is becoming increasingly difficult to get refined sugar deliveries in the metropolitan area because of tieup in receipts of raw sugar at refineries occasioned by the strike of dock workers. Small quantities of offshore refined have been unloaded during the past few days here, but the overall supply situation is said to be reaching a serious point.

Contrary to original reports, most of the sugar in Java is still in the interior, not in the ports, according to B. W. Dyer & Co. This report would tend further to deflate the original statement that there were 1,600,000 tons of sugar in the island at the ports, of which the United States would get 700,000 or 800,000 tons.

Washington, Oct. 17 - Opening the first day of negotiations toward purchase of the 1946 Cuban sugar crop by the United States, Cuban delegates meeting with Commodity Credit Corporation officials reported that CCC had raised its offer above the 3.45¢ per pound. CCC officials, however, declined to confirm or deny that they had raised their offer above 3.45¢.

SPOT DRIED PRUNE DEMAND IS KEEN - Featuring the spot market for dried fruits yesterday was the good demand for prunes, both California and Oregon varieties, with an absence of offerings.

As it stands now, the trade is expecting somewhat larger offerings of dried peaches, pears and possibly figs, but comparatively small offerings of prunes, both California and Oregon, a sharp cut in raisins, very little dried apples and a moderate quantity of dried pastes.

NEW DEFINITIONS FOR ITALIAN CHEESE - Washington - The actual processes of manufacture customarily used in producing Italian types of cheese and the required amount of time for proper curing have been included in the definition of such cheese, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 18 -

CCC BUYS 2.8 MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT - Washington - Purchases of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corp., October 15 and 16 totaled 2,877,000 bushels, the grain branch of the Production and Marketing Administration reports.

COTTON FUTURES rallied \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bale into new seasonal high ground in broad trading. Buying was influenced partly by reports in the trade that the Pace parity measure has better chances of adoption. Other supporting influences were the poor crop prospects, expectations that exports will increase in the near future with completion of foreign credit arrangements and the belief that the pressure for higher wages will boost prices.

COCOA PRODUCERS DEFY BRITAIN - Following a recent mass meeting, the majority of the Gold Coast cocoa producers are ignoring the British government's decision to release supplies from the 1945-46 crop on the basis of 15 shillings per load to growers, advices from Africa indicate. It is reported growers are exerting further pressure for a price advance and removal of marketing quotas.

For October 19, 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Office of Information

Washington 25, D. C.

OCT 30 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Times, Oct. 19 -

BUTTER PRICES UP BEGINNING NOV. 8 — Washington—An increase of 5 to 6 cents a pound in the retail price of butter, effective Nov. 8, was announced today by the government as it took its first step to end payments of wartime food subsidies designed to roll back the prices of essentials. Termination of the meat subsidy is expected to follow soon.

The rise in the price of butter was disclosed by John C. Collet, Stabilization Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He explained that it resulted from his order to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to remove on Oct. 31 the government subsidy of five cents a pound paid to producers.

At the same time he granted authority to the OPA to allow creameries and wholesalers to make compensating increases in their prices.....

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BIG WARTIME DEMAND FOR EGGS CONTINUES—By Jane Holt—Because of the scarcity of meat and poultry during the war, a huge demand for eggs developed, as every housewife remembers. And though that demand is lessening now with poultry and meat on hand again, it still is extremely active.

In fact, representatives of the trade report that it is beyond anything they ever have witnessed at this season of the year. The result, of course, is that eggs are short of requirements at wholesale (though fortunately they are easier to come by at retail), especially the large fancy Grade A variety, which are the most sought-after.....

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CROP CURB DEcriED BY NEW ZEALANDER, Quebec—The delegation from New Zealand introduced the first basic issue into the Conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today by assailing the practice of paying farmers in any country not to grow food that the world needs.

Stating publicly what many delegates and observers of this gathering have been expressing privately, the Hon. David Wilson, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada, declared:

"Never again should farmers be paid not to produce. But on the contrary while fear of hunger and want persists we must do everything in our power to remedy the present state of affairs which will inevitably lead to unrest, turmoil and war if not rectified."

The significance of Mr. Wilson's statement was made even more apparent by the fact that it followed, before a general session of the conference, the observation by Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture and delegate from the United States, that this country now faced the task of readjusting agricultural production from the high levels achieved in wartime to "the new world situation that peace has brought about."

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OVER-PRODUCING SEEN AS A FARM DANGER, Syracuse—Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, predicted today that farmers would be faced with post-war problems of over-production, market dislocation, new competitions and price adjustments, at the 26th annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. (Cont. on Page 5)

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 19 -

TRUMAN TO PUT PAY-PRICE ISSUE UP TO CABINET - Washington - A controversy within the Truman Administration over the present wage-price policy of limiting wage increases to amounts that can be absorbed by industry without raising prices is expected to come to a head tomorrow afternoon when the President lays the problem before his Cabinet.

U.S. FOOD ASKED FOR GERMANY BY GEN. CLAY - Frankfurt Am Main - American military government headquarters for Germany have asked the War Department for up to 762,000 tons of American food to be imported into Germany during the next eleven months to avert slow starvation of the 18,000,000 civilians in the American zone of occupation, it was learned today.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 19 -

PRE-COOKED DISHES - San Francisco - The frozen foods industry, which grew from rompers to long pants almost overnight, is hoping to split its seams soon again.

Still in its infancy in 1941, the food freezing business was almost doubled in size and output by war demands. Now as a grown-up industry which froze some 565 million pounds of fruits and vegetables last year, it is trying to solve some of the more vexing problems and is designing new products for an offensive against such long-established markets as canned and fresh foods.

One of the newest wrinkles in quick-freezing, on which many packers are betting as a coming big money-maker, is pre-cooked ready-to-serve food.

CHEESES - The O.P.A. has established a method for setting manufactured dollar and cent prices for all processed cheese, processed cheese foods and processed cheese spreads not previously covered by the revised dairy products pricing regulation.

SAUERKRAUT - The O.P.A. has removed price controls on sauer kraut both canned and bulk.

COFFEE - Importer-roasters of coffee cannot pay more than the ceiling prices established for green coffee, even though they buy through a foreign or domestic corporation.

LUMBER - The W.P.B. reports that four general lumber industry advisory committees are being retained during the reconversion period.

DRIED PRUNES - The O.P.A. has removed price controls on natural condition unpacked dried prunes and raisins.

DRIED FRUITS - Provision has been made for wholesalers and retailers to refigure their ceiling prices on dried fruit packed in 1945 as if they were new items on which ceiling prices are being established for the first time, the O.P.A. said. (Cont. on page 6) Daily Farm News Digest 1955-45-2

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 18 -

PHILIPPINES, PUERTO RICO LINKED TO CUBAN SUGAR, Washington (AP) -- Cuba would be entitled to ship its sugar duty-free to the United States if Congress were to make free-trade concessions to the Philippines and to Puerto Rico after independence, American international-trade and law experts said today....

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From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 16 -

NEW SHORTAGE IN CHOICE CUTS OF BEEF LOOMS--Housewives who have been buying, quality grades of beef roasts and steaks will find fewer choice cuts in their markets for the next few months, even tho the government's recent demands on packers for meat for overseas shipment do not include the good and choice cuts.

There are several reasons for the approaching shortage, aside from the government's set aside order which will route 500 to 600 million pounds of lower grade beef, veal, and mutton to foreign countries in the next 75 days. Among the reasons are farmers' and ranchers' income tax problems, the early midwestern frosts, and the heavy demands for freight car space from range states.

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FARM PROJECT IN IOWA BRINGS U. S. BIG PROFIT, Des Moines -- The farm security administration is winding up a farm relocation project near here with a net profit to the government which may exceed \$500,000, Lafe Young, state FSA director, said today.....

The FSA purchased 10,000 acres of farm land in Kossuth, Palo Alto, and Wright counties in 1941 at \$98 an acre to be used by farmers losing their land to war plants....

Last April the FSA placed the land on sale to any one, and so far has sold 8,397 acres at an average price of \$137.20 an acre, Young said. He added that up to last April the FSA realized \$120,000 a year from crops raised on the 10,000 acres by tenants on a crop-sharing basis.....

* * *

From the Atlanta Constitution, Oct 16 --

ORANGE COLORING PROCESS SUCCESSFUL WHEN APPLIED TO TOBACCO LEAVES, Los Angeles Successful application of the process used in coloring oranges to curing tobacco leaves was announced today by Clarence W. Martin, managing director of the Pacific Geographic Society.

In a copyrighted article in the Oct. 20 issue of the Pacific Geographic Magazine, Martin declares that permitting the tobacco leaves to absorb an air mixture containing a minute quantity of ethylene, a colorless hydrocarbon, will turn the leaves to a clear, bright golden color....

The process, which he said is also commonly used in preparing other fruits and vegetables for the markets, has no effect on the flavor of the crop being ripened.

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 16 -

LIMIT CONTROLS TO BASIC GOODS, AYRES URGES--Limiting controls to articles or materials which are genuinely necessities of life and in such short supply that they must be rationed was recommended yesterday by Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres in the Cleveland Trust Company Bulletin. So used, he said, they would be a means of diminishing the influence of inevitable wage increases as factors making for higher prices. "For all the rest the best price regulator would be free price competition," he said.

* * *

Farm Digest 1955-45-3

From the New York Times, Oct. 18 --

FIRM LABOR, Editorial--One of the problems that need attention in the near future is the status of the farm laborer in the United States. For many years the "hired man" has been in a category distinct from other forms of labor. While industrial workers have organized to shorten hours of production, improve working conditions and raise wage levels, as a general rule farm workers have continued under the traditional system of long hours and a fixed wage per month with board and room.....On the traditional family farm, a group that comprises about three million of the nation's six million farms, the status of the farm laborer has changed little in the last generation....

It seems probable that in the years ahead trained farm workers will become increasingly recognized as an important group. When Social Security is extended to agricultural workers, when increased mechanization and extension of electric power make a shorter working day possible, it would seem that farm workers could share more of the benefits that labor as a whole enjoys. Fundamentally it depends on a prosperous agriculture and that in turn depends on high level of industrial prosperity. It is added proof of the economic principle that the welfare of groups within the social order depends upon the welfare of the whole.

* * *

From the Northwestern Miller, Oct. 9 --

POTATO MEAL OFFERED AS STOCK FEED IN COLORADO, Denver--Government officials announced here last week that dehydrated potatoes now are being offered to stock feeders, feed manufacturers and distillers by the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture...

According to feeding tests conducted by the Colorado A. & M. College at Fort Collins, dehydrated potatoes processed into meal are practically equal to ground corn in feeding value and appear to have a slightly higher value than dried beet pulp. Alfalfa hay silage and dehydrated potato meal also proved to be satisfactory in lamb feeding experiments at the college. The meal is not suitable for hog feeding, since hogs show the best gain's on cooked potatoes.

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From the Butchers' Advocate, October --

SAYS MEAT RATIONS NO LONGER NEEDED--The American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., in its weekly report, declared many rationing experts were of the opinion that ample supplies of beef and chicken and expected surpluses of dairy products would have justified dropping all red point rationing as of Sept. 30th, except for continuing to limit allotments of oils and fats to manufacturers...

"These views proved hopeless," the report said. "The OPA was so insistent on continuing rationing that Secretary Anderson allowed the program to remain in October. Sudden ending of all red stamps is certain when marketing of livestock starts and it is likely to come before that."

* * *

From the Food Field Reporter, Oct. 15 --

FARM BUREAU STARTS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT, Washington--The American Farm Bureau Federation, with a 1,000,000 membership in 45 states, has established a fruit and vegetable department here and contemplates similar action in the dairy and poultry fields soon. Porter B. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Association, becomes director of the new AFBF department Oct. 16. The department will be supervised by a national committee of fruit and vegetable producers. National committees will be formed for crops like citrus and potatoes to handle their particular problems.

* * *

Farm Digest 1955-45-4

From the New York Times, Oct. 19, Cont.

LIBERALIZES RULES ON PRICING COTTON, Washington--The Office of Price Administration announced today a program to liberalize its adjustable pricing rules for sellers of cotton fabrics, while the War Production Board authorized manufacturers of cotton textiles to return to the weaving of standard constructions in a wide range of broad woven fabrics.

The OPA order, effective immediately, was taken "to encourage shipment of cotton textile fabrics urgently needed for civilian apparel" and increase the percentage limits placed over the amounts sellers can arrange to charge on an adjustable pricing basis....

MISSOURI TVA LOSES AGAIN, Washington--A second Senate committee voted against creation of a Missouri Valley authority today and the legislation headed for hearing before a third, whose chairman has said he considered the study "futile."

The Irrigation Committee voted, 12 to 2, against the measure, and its author, Senator Murray, Democrat, of Montana, failed in efforts to delay Senate receipt of the unfavorable report until a minority finding could be made.

The measure now goes before the Agriculture Committee. Its chairman, Elmer Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, told a reporter some time ago that he believed it would be "futile" for his committee to consider the bill should it be turned down by the Irrigation Committee.

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 16 --

COTTON BEN PORTEST DELAY AT LIVERPOOL--Failure to reopen the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will "contribute toward a higher cost of living, as risks cannot be protected without benefit of price insurance," the American Cotton Shippers Association has cabled cotton associations in Liverpool and Manchester.

The cablegram, sent in the name of the Board of Directors by R. C. Dicker-
son, vice president and general manager, was dispatched as the result of reports the the present British Government planned to delay the opening of the exchange indefinitely....

- - -

TEXTILE PRODUCTION SLATED TO TAKE JUMP--The National Cotton Council predicted yesterday a steady increase in the supply of cotton goods for the Nation's retail clothing and department stores, with the increase to be accentuated greatly after the end of this year.

War contracts for cotton products, into which 70 percent of all cotton manufacturing was diverted before Japan collapsed are being canceled rapidly. In addition, the council said, passage of the Federal Income Tax Relief Bill will stimulate increased production. Contemplated tax relief would be effective Jan. 1.....

Retail store buyers have found cotton stocks in the New York market little improved this Fall, but a recent survey of retailers showed that many expected the war pressure on textile mills would ease soon with a resulting increase in cotton goods, the council reported.

* * *

From the Pennsylvania Farmer, Oct. 13-

FARM PRICE POLICIES--Editorial--Recent history reveals that government interference has reduced production when production was needed and has increased production when that was not needed. The hog industry is a fine example of such reduction, and the acreage limitations a good example of the other. Nature and human nature will never overcome by any plan a government may make about production, prices, consumption or any other element in our national economy.

* * *

Farm Digest 1955-45-5

From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 19, (Cont.) -

FUTURES MARKETS DECLINE - All commodity markets were weak yesterday. Consumer interest lagged, and grains declined 1/4 to 2-1/4 cents a bushel. Hedging caused cotton prices to drop as much as 90 cents a bale. WHEAT--Off 1-1/4 to 1-3/4 cents. Southwestern selling. CORN--Off 1/4 to 3/4 cent. Favorable weather for the maturing corn crop. OATS--Off 1-3/4 to 2-1/4 cents. Fears of lessening demand. RYE--Off 7/8 to 2 cents. Eastern selling. BARLEY--Off 1-1/2 to 2 cents. Northwestern dealer selling. EGGS--Off 45 to 55 points. Commission house profit-taking attracted by the recent sharp advances. COTTON--Off 4 to 11 points. Hedging and New Orleans selling.

* * *

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 19 -

WHAT CONSUMERS WILL BUY - Editorial - Consumers could not spend their money as they wished during the war. With many items short or missing from retailers' shelves, they had to shift to goods that were available.

Purchases of food and tobacco, for example, represented 30 percent of total consumer outlays in 1929-41, but rose to over 37 percent in 1943. Expenditures for clothing and accessories increased from 12 percent of total expenditures in 1929-41 to 15 percent in 1943. On the other hand, housing expenditures dropped from 14 to 10 percent, and transportation from 9 to 5 percent.

It is probable there will not only be a strong trend back to prewar spending patterns, but a swing in the pendulum too far the other way. Consumers' stocks of goods that have been available during the war are large, for purchases of such items have been in record volume. But a vast deferred demand exists for products that have been unavailable. For a limited period at least, therefore, spending upon housing, household equipment, automobiles and the like should constitute a substantially larger percentage of total consumer outlays than in the prewar era.

- - -

UNDERWEAR ORDER DISAPPOINTS TRADE - OPA's new order known as SO 137, designed to give relief to manufacturers of specified numbers of heavy underwear, which had been awaited for weeks by industry, as well as distributors, proved highly disappointing yesterday to the whole market, with scarcely a noticeable exception. The reaction was that it defeated rather than promoted the purpose intended, namely, to produce more seasonal fall and winter underwear to meet a crisis as to shortages of kind that the country has never witnessed before. The usual comment yesterday was that there would be little if any more underwear brought out by the order.

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HUGE COTTON CLOTH OUTPUT PREDICTED - Conversion of mills to a peace-time basis will mean a return over the next year to the prewar production rate of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000,000 yards of cotton for civilian consumption, according to a prediction made yesterday by Dr. C. L. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

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BIG DRAFTS LOOM ON CCC TURPENTINE - Savannah, Ga. - Drafts have been resumed on the Government holdings of gum turpentine, according to a recent report of the Commodity Credit Corp.'s stocks of this commodity. During the week ending Oct. 12 50,000 gallons were drawn, for which the prevailing parity price, 80.4¢ per gallon bulk, was paid. Since that time the official spot market at Savannah has advanced a little beyond parity, however, and the Savannah market price now applies to all sales made from Government supplies.

* * * Daily Farm News Digest 1955-45-6

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST NOV 8-1945
For October 22, 194514
D14
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREU. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Times, Oct. 22 -

NEW METHODS AID IN 'HUNGER' TEST — New methods, which constitute an important advance in studying the problem of "hidden hunger" among school children, have been developed at the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., according to the annual report submitted yesterday to Mayor La Guardia by David M. Heyman, president of the institute.

These methods make it possible to test for a number of the vitamin and other food essentials on but two or three drops of blood, thereby making it feasible to determine the nutritional status of large groups quickly and accurately, Mr. Heyman reported.....

FORESTS IN WORLD ECONOMY--Editorial—The meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations lends emphasis to the recent report of the Interim Commission on the world forestry situation. In March, 1944, a Committee on Forestry was set up.... The findings of the commission emphasize the importance of forests to the development of international prosperity.

The report states that among the world's raw materials wood ranks second only to food; that while 90 percent of the annual wood harvest is used in domestic consumption, the remaining 10 percent is third in importance as a commodity of international trade. It is exceeded in value only by cotton and wool....

TO DISCUSS DDT PERILS--Federal, State and university scientists and administrators will discuss the threat of the insecticide DDT to American animal wild life and plant life, at the opening session today of the national Audubon Society's annual convention here.....John H. Baker, president of the Audubon Society, said use of the insecticide for mosquito control created serious problems.....

WHEAT PRICES SAG FROM NEW PEAKS, Chicago—Although wheat futures sold at new seasonal peak prices early last week, the market developed a reactionary tendency thereafter, breaking $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents from the high. Profit taking was created by uncertainty as to the outcome of the Pace bill to include labor costs in computing parity prices and there was also pressure due to a belief that Government buying of cash wheat would taper off shortly.....

41 TO 50 POINT RISE SCORED BY COTTON—Active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange showed net advances of 41 to 50 points last week in sharp contrast with the preceding week's decline of 22 to 42 points, and values rose into new high ground for the season in a good volume of business. Demand was stimulated by inflation talk influenced by developments in the labor situation, firmness in securities and outside markets, rumors that the Pace parity bill had been modified so as to make it more acceptable to the Administration, anticipation of increased exports of the staple on the establishment of credit arrangements by the Export-Import Bank, and the belief that the current cotton crop may prove to be even smaller than indicated by the last official forecast.....

From The New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 22 -

BRITISH WOOL IMPORTS SEEN AS NO THREAT FOR TWO YEARS - Imports of British wool goods to this country will offer no competition whatsoever for a minimum of 18 months to two years, it was reported at the week-end by several American industry observers, recently returned from Great Britain. Limiting factors were said to be: 1. Tightness of manpower in the United Kingdom wool textile industry was said to exceed that of this nation. 2. Reconversion was said to be proceeding much more slowly in Great Britain than in this nation. 3. Terrific backlog of home demands. 4. The need for warm clothing on the Continent is well known and it was said that Great Britain will have to supply certain minimum amounts of cloth because of previous commitments through UNRRA.

CHANCES OF REDUCING RAISIN LOSSES SLIGHT - Fresno, Calif. - Hope for the salvage of the central California raisin crop was held slight here as the Department of Agriculture temporarily lifted its ban on the sale of raisins for alcoholic beverages and non-food purposes.

The central valley raisin grape growers are facing a \$12,000,000 loss as a result of rain damage to their drying fruit, it was reported.

Some wineries and distilleries were reported buying damaged raisins at 2 a sugar point level, which would reflect returns to the grower of from \$84 to \$130 a ton, compared with \$210 a ton for good fruit. Some bids were reported at a substantially lower level.

TRADE BOARD RULE CALLED 'DEPRESSING' - Washington - Last week's decline of the oats futures market on the Chicago Board of Trade demonstrates clearly that the board's Rule 1875, requiring a 5¢ premium on cash deliveries, is "price depressing" and that the "small American farmer, therefore, is bearing the brunt," Chairman Elmer Thomas of the Senate Agriculture Committee said today through his Washington office.

EVERGLADES SUGAR HARVEST TO BEGIN - Clewiston, Fla. - Largest sugar cane crop in the Florida Everglades in recent years will provide a sugar-short nation with one month's supply for every person in the United States, according to indications here as the 1945-46 harvesting season opens.

From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 22 - * * *

GRAHAM-PAIGE GIVES BELL AIRCRAFT ORDER FOR ROTOTILLER ENGINES - Detroit - The farm equipment division of Graham-Paige Motors Corp. plans to produce a minimum of 50,000 Rototillers during the first full year of operation at Willow Run, Joseph W. Frazer, president, announced.

The first of the machines, which prepare the ground for immediate planting in a single operation, will be ready for delivery early in December, he said. An order of more than \$1 million for the manufacture of Rototiller engines has already been placed with the Bell Aircraft Corp., Burlington, Vt.

BUTTER - A correction issued by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion states that creameries and wholesalers will be allowed to raise their ceiling prices on butter by five cents on November 31. The original release gave October 31 as the effective date.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 17 --

NEW PARITY PLAN NEEDED, GRANGE TOLD, Pine City, Minn.--Agriculture must face the fact that the old parity formula for farm prices must be revised and that the old parity formula for farm prices must be revised and that farmers are going to have to accept some sort of two-price system for sale of their products--one price for domestic consumption and one for sales abroad.

These points were emphasized Tuesday night by Eugene Eckert, master of the Illinois State Grange, before several hundred persons attending an open meeting of the Minnesota State Grange here.....

"The Grange believes in the principle of parity," said Eckert, "but the actual formula will have to be revised to meet present conditions. The old formula, in which the relationship of farm prices to business and industrial prices is kept on a parity with the 1910-1914 ratio, is out. It must be revised upward."

The Grange, Eckert emphasized, believes firmly that increased labor costs must be taken into account in fixing the prices the farmer receives.....

TWO MINNESOTANS ASSAIL REA BILL, Washington--Two Minnesota cooperative utility leaders charged at a hearing there Tuesday that the bill to authorize 550 million dollars to REA "at a time when it has on hand 300 million dollars in unexpended funds is open to suspicion."

C. H. Gelder of Farmington manager of the Dakota County, Electric cooperative, and Lee M. Nelson of Rochester, speaking for the Minnesota Municipal Utilities association, accused the Rural Electrification Administration of wasting federal funds and unnecessarily burdening the co-ops.....

* * *

From the Kansas City Star, Oct. 17 --

TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP, Editorial--Records made by Star Farmers bring out very clearly that their success was due to a willingness to work not only in the classroom for top grades, but both before and after school hours in caring for livestock and in other farm activities.

Family influence and support are indicated. Many were not only given an opportunity to share in the work on the farm, but to enter into full partnership on a business basis with their parents. None of them came from broken homes. Some came from well-equipped farms, others started with very limited resources in land or livestock.

Emphasis was laid on savings rather than on spending. The winners during four years in high school and one to two years in farming having accumulated more assets than the average farmer who has had to depend entirely on his own experience to succeed acquires during a lifetime of hard work.....

PROPOSES FUTURE PROTECTION TO VETERANS BUYING FARMS, Washington--An Agriculture department spokesman expressed belief last week that the government must give veterans who want to buy farms some hedge against a future full of uncertainties as to land values.

R. J. Hudgens, associate farm security administrator, said that without some protection against a price drop, few veterans are going to get farms through aid of the GI bill of rights.....

* * *

From the Food Field Reporter, Oct. 15--

MOST HOUSEWIVES PREFER EOD DELIVERY--In the New York area 80% of the housewives getting home milk delivery are satisfied with the present every-other-day service, reveals a Crosley, Inc., survey reported by the Milk Dealers Association of Metropolitan New York.....

* * *

Farm Digest 1965-45-3

From the Houston Informer, Oct. 6 --

BETTER RURAL LIFE, Editorial—As Negroes, we are still by far a rural people. By far more of us live on farms and in rural areas than in cities, and urban areas. While some of us can escape to the cities, most of us will not be able to get away. The answer therefore is not in escape, but in the building of a better and happier rural life. Fortunately our agricultural leaders are working in this direction all the time. No finer piece of educational work is being done among us than that being projected by the farm and home demonstration agents and by the vocational and home economics teachers.....

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 18 --

ARMY CUTBACK ON TURKEYS STIRS RAISERS, Washington—The Department of Agriculture was faced with another surplus problem, it was brought out today when the Pace subcommittee of the House agricultural committee witnesses disclosed that army cutbacks in turkey requirements had caused an incipient glut unless some "out" was offered the turkey raisers.

It was suggested at the hearings, at which Maj. Gen. C. A. Gardigg, quartermaster corps, and Tom G. Stitts, Agriculture Department poultry, were star witnesses, that poultry be substituted for part of the 600,000,000 pounds of red meat allocated for the fourth-quarter overseas claimants. The proposal was advanced by Rep. Steven Pace (D., Ga.), chairman of the subcommittee.....

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 17 --

TEXTILE MIGRATION SEEKS HEADED SOUTH—A postwar migration of the textile industry to the South, with additional growth on the Pacific Coast, is forecast in a survey of the textile industry just completed by the Postwar Planning Committee of the National Box Manufacturers Association of Philadelphia....

"The postwar outlook indicates a decided change in many plant locations, particularly from the New England and Middle Atlantic areas to the Southern States," the report finds.

"The reasons given for such moves are very practical and sensible. With all cotton and many of the synthetic reations the new factories will be closer to the source of supply in the South, and labor as a rule will be easier to obtain, although there is a difference of opinion as to labor. Preference as to localities for these plant movements appear to be North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas, with a number of firms selecting the area around Birmingham in Alabama!!....

* * *

From the Boston Herald, Oct. 18 --

THE FAO BEGINS, Editorial—New Zealand's dairy farmers, who can pasture their cattle 12 months of the year, have successfully shipped their butter 12,000 miles to London to compete with the antipodal Danes, who were only an over-night trip from their market, but had to barn-feed their dairy herds 210 days a year. This was before the war. Now, with modern methods of food preservation and faster methods of food transportation, farms and markets are on a global scale as never before. So we can welcome the establishment of the FAO of the United Nations with a good deal of hope. The FAO, to which 30 nations have subscribed at Quebec, is designed to raise living standards among the various peoples, to improve the efficiency of production and distribution of agricultural products, to better the condition of rural populations, and thus to contribute to an expanding economy. It may disappoint us by failing to achieve these ends, but, like the UNO itself, it is at least a step toward international sanity.....

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Farm Digest 1965-45-4

From the New York Times, Oct. 22 Cont.—

CORN FUTURES DECLINE, Chicago—Corn developed a weaker undertone last week on the Board of Trade. Continued favorable weather for conditioning the new crop was a factor, as was the weakness in oats, and December sold fractionally under the ceiling. Harvesting of the new corn crop has started on a limited scale and is not expected to become general for several weeks, or until soy bean combining is about finished.....

— — —

LIQUIDATION IN OATS, Chicago—Liquidation was on in the Board of Trade last week, with prices down 5 cents or more from the recent high. At the inside about half the recent advance had been wiped out, September selling at a new low since late in September.

A weak technical position owing to general speculative buying and a slowing down in the demand for the cash grain have been the main factors in the decline.....

— — —

DELAY IN WINTER RUN OF HOGS IS FORECAST, Chicago—With hog receipts running small and showing no evidence of increasing, packers and the provision trade are speculating as to when an enlarged movement from farms is to be expected. There is a growing belief that producers are likely to hold back their hogs and feed to heavier weights in view of the large crop of soft corn this year.

The big winter run probably will not develop until January, according to the latest view, or about thirty days later than usual.....

— — —

WOULD END CURBS ON EXPORTS TO U. S.—This country should demand a lifting by Britain and other European nations of their trade restrictions in several parts of the world before extending any further financial aid, Representative George Rogers, Democrat, of Rochester, told 800 grocers here yesterday.

Describing Britain as being practically the world broker in cocoa, tea and many spices, Representative Rogers said that Britain "and other European nations" had long controlled supplies of tin and rubber and had apportioned them among other countries on a quota system.....

* * *

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 22 —

ACTION BY RUSSIA STILL AWAITED BY FOOD GROUP, Quebec (AP)—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization will begin tomorrow its second week of discussions on how to improve the diet of poorly fed peoples and provide greater economic stability for farmers.

Organization officials tonight still awaited word whether the Soviet Union had decided to become a member of the agency....

V. A. Sergeev, head of a delegation of 24 from Russia attending the conference, told newsmen he had not yet received authority from Moscow to sign the FAO constitution, but he indicated that such authority was expected.....

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SYNTHETIC RUBBER HERE TO STAY, SAYS PRODUCER, New York (AP)—A. L. Viles, president of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, said today synthetic rubber had established itself permanently as a basic material.

He reported a continuing demand for synthetic rubber in products "requiring its special properties of high resistance to abrasion, oil and corrosives."....

From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 22 (Cont.)

F.A.O. AND ITS PURPOSES - Editorial - It remained for the New Zealand delegation to the Quebec conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to challenge the basic theory which underlies our own political programs for agriculture. Its spokesman, David Wilson, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada, declared that "Never again should farmers be paid not to produce."

We think he is right. But if he is, what becomes of the F.A.O. and its purpose? Without direct or indirect payment to the farmer not to produce up to the maintained capacity of himself and his land how can production be controlled? If production is not controlled can market prices be?

We think it is an imposition upon the rest of its nationals for a government to pay some of them not to produce. We go with Mr. Wilson that far. Where he would lead F.A.O. from that point we do not know. We hope he and his fellow delegates will be content to make it a more efficient and more useful fact-finding institution than the world has ever known--and stop there.

U.S. CIGARETTE PAPERS TAKE DOMESTIC MARKET - Washington - France will not be able to recapture its position as chief supplier of paper to American cigarette manufacturers, according to a review of the cigarette paper industry by the United States Tariff Commission. Technological advances which permit the use of ordinary flax straw instead of linen cuttings and rags, as a basic raw material, will force foreign manufacturers of cigarette paper out of the domestic market.

CUBA READY TO ACCEPT U. S. SUGAR OFFER - Washington (AP) - Cuban sugar negotiators, currently discussing here the sale of their country's 1946 sugar crop, were reported ready to accept a United States offer of 3.675 cents a pound for Cuba's next year's crop.

* * *

From The New York Times, Oct. 21 -

WORLD RULE URGED ON FARM SURPLUS - Quebec, Oct. - A world agency to control the flow and use of agricultural products moving in international trade was proposed today by the four leaders of the farm organizations advising the United States delegation to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

With surprising unanimity, Homer L. Brinkley, president of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives; Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, endorsed an international control body that would store surpluses of farm commodities from producing countries for distribution to consuming nations suffering shortages of food.

* * *

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 22 -

BEES COMPLETE YEAR WITH RECORD CROP IN THE HIVES - The bees "flower song" of the summer is done. The greatest honey crop of all time is stored in the hives. A sweet surprise after a season of dour predictions by the government men that this year the golden harvest would be decidedly on the short side. Now tabulated returns from beekeepers in all parts of the country indicate the biggest yield in history, nearly 226,000,000 pounds, 20 percent above last year's output, 16 percent above the average for the five years, 1939 to 1943.

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DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST

For October 23, 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

114
2D14 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 23 —

MEAT AND BUTTER RATIONS TO END JAN. 1 OR EARLIER, Washington, (UP) --Department of Agriculture officials disclosed today that meat, butter, fats and oils should be off the ration list by January—"or earlier."

Secretary Clinton P. Anderson told a Senate small business sub-committee he hoped butter points could be lowered soon, but in any event he was "as confident as can be" that butter, fats and oils will be ration-free by the first of the year.

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, director of the department's Office of Requirements and Allocations, added meat to Mr. Anderson's list and said the department believes all of them can be taken off rationing Jan. 1 "or earlier."

FOOD SURPLUSES CALLED PRESSING WORLD PROBLEM, Quebec--The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization meeting here was warned today by an Australian delegate that unless answers are found to the pressing problems of food surpluses and international trade, the internal stability of some nations may be threatened.

The delegate, J.G. Crawford, director of the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told a marketing committee of F.A.O. that "surpluses may become a very important problem in the peacetime years ahead."

OPA ACCUSED BY HOUSE GROUP OF BLOCKING RECONVERSION, Washington, (AP)--The Office of Price Administration was accused in Congress today of being behind the times and hence, a block in the path of reconversion because of its "rigid" price formulas. The complaint was made in the eighth report of the House committee assigned to investigate whether Federal agencies stay within their legal authority.

The group, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, called for rewritten price controls, taking into account manufacturing costs. Unless this is done, the report said, industry will not reconvert to low-price items now in scarcity.....

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 23 —

BIG CORN QUOTAS FOR SPIRITS URGED, Washington--Increased quantities of corn for production of beverage spirits will be made available to distillers during November if Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson approves a recommendation made by grain officials in the Department of Agriculture, it was disclosed today.

The recommendation made provides that distillers be allotted sufficient grain for $7\frac{1}{2}$ days operation, with permission to use up to 50 per cent of their grain bill in lower grades of corn.

Approximately 3,150,000 bushels of grain would be used in $7\frac{1}{2}$ days operations at present levels, which is the same total that was allotted distillers for October operations. However, permission to consume up to 50 per cent of the grain bill in corn would mean an increase of 1,125,000 bushels of corn for November distillation.

* * *

From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23 -

DROP IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION DARKENS PROSPECTS - Washington - The sugar situation in the United States and the rest of the world is looking somewhat darker government sugar experts reported yesterday.

A survey of beet sugar production in all major producing areas shows a drop of 13% as compared with last year. A second discouraging aspect is that the 1.6 million ton bonanza of sugar which Secretary of Agriculture Anderson reported found in Java is still something of a mystery. There seems little chance that any of it will arrive in this country in time to help out during the period of greatest shortage this winter, officials say.

SPANISH HEAT CROP SMALLEST ON RECORD - The 1945 Spanish wheat crop is the smallest on record and far below minimum home requirements.

The harvest has been privately estimated at 55.2 million bushels, compared with previous indications of 73 million bushels and last year's small harvest of 103 million bushels. During the early 30's wheat output in Spain amounted to approximately 160 million bushels.

U.S. TO LIST \$32 BILLION IN SURPLUS PROPERTY - Washington - Surplus Property Administrator W. Stuart Symington has estimated that \$32 billion of government property will be declared surplus in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946....Property to be assigned to the Department of Agriculture includes \$1,430 million in agricultural and forest lands, to be disposed of by the Farm Credit Administration, and \$44 million in food and agricultural commodities.

HOG PRODUCTION GOALS will be lower next spring and fall. Agriculture Department economists think 1946's two pig crops should total 86 million to 88 million. This will equal actual pig births for 1945, but the 1945 goal was 94.5 million.

This represents a sharp drop from the wartime peak in 1943, but would still be substantially above the 1934-43 average. What it adds up to is that the statisticians think the public won't have the money to eat as far up on the hog as during the war.

PRIVATE GRAIN EXPORTS are being resumed to get the Government off a spot. Wheat men believe the Government is confessing its inability to move more than 25 million bushels a month (wheat equivalent) of the 30 million bushels of wheat and flour Europe must have to keep from starving. Exporters are confident they can get the extra grain on shipboard.

Exporters hope the permission given Holland, Spain and Portugal to buy 4 million bushels of wheat here will be followed by other relaxations of wartime controls.

CUBA COMPLICATES the proposal for Philippine freedom and 20 years' free trade. When Cuban independence was guaranteed, the United States assured the new nation a preferential tariff, 20% lower than that granted any other nation. If Philippine sugar comes in duty free, the letter of the treaty with Cuba would seem to require that we pay the Cubans a bounty to ship sugar here. At any rate, they intend to insist upon duty-free imports.

(Cont. on page 6)

Daily Farm News Digest 1971-45-2

From the New York Times, October 21 —

REPORT FROM THE NATION—The Upper South, Textile Industry Weighs 65¢ Minimum Wage, Richomnd,—The Southern textile industry has been studying its position intensively of late, in the light of the pending 65-cent minimum wage bill and other demands by the unions, with widespread strikes as a possibility, and ultimate competition from overseas mills causing apprehension.

Spokesmen for the Southern textile mills, which are concentrated in the Carolinas, say that they cannot stand a 65-cent minimum, or even maintain its present low-wage level, without price increases. On the other hand, Senator James M. Tunnell of Delaware contended before the Senate Committee hearing evidence and arguments that the industry's profits were plenty large enough to permit the 65-cent minimum sought by President Truman.....

The Deep South, Louisiana's Bumper Sugar Crop Proves Big Boon, New Orleans— The importance of Louisiana's bumper 1945 sugar crop is emphasized by the uncertain help of the 1,600,000-ton find in Java and OPA orders revising sugar distribution zones.

Louisiana's 1945 production of sugar cane for both sugar and seed is estimated at 6,098,000 tons, which is 14 per cent above last year's crop, 24 per cent above the ten-year average and only slightly smaller than the bumper 1938 production. Under the new zoning plan which went into effect this week, Louisiana will provide sugar for an increased area in East Kentucky, Tennessee and a part of West Virginia, areas not normally served by Louisiana.

Midwest States, Truman's Plea May Speed Missouri River Control, Omaha— Developments this week may have advanced materially the date on which the turbulent Missouri River will begin a career of useful service. Topping the list was President Truman's request that Congress appropriate \$222,000,000 to provide for resumption of public works interrupted by the war.

Among the Army Engineers' projects included in the fund request was one calling for the start of work on the huge Garrison Dam on the Missouri, fifty-five miles northwest of Bismarck, N. D. This will be a key installation in the grandiose Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri River basin.....

MILK PROBLEM HELD ABSTRUSE—Letter to the Editor— In your recent editorial "Dairy Subsidies" you suggest that now is the time to start eliminating them and you say, "the public wants this problem resolved—fairly, intelligently and promptly."

Edward O. Mather, executive director of the Milk Dealers Association of Metropolitan New York in a letter to THE TIMES warns that the elimination of subsidies and of wartime economies in distribution — every-other-day delivery — will mean an eventual increase of 3 cents a quart of milk delivered to the consumer.....

Contrary to current practice in industry, the retail price of milk is based upon the luxury item—home delivery—whereas it should be based on the necessity item—store milk..... Whichever way the every-other-day delivery is decided, it will be no solution—so long as the cancer of monopoly remains..... Jean Bullitt Darlington, President, Pennsylvania Raw Milk Producer-Distributors Association, West Chester, Pa., Oct. 15, 1945.

* * *

From the Memphis, Commercial Appeal, Oct. 20 —

CREDIT ESTABLISHED FOR COTTON EXPORTS, Washington, (AP) — The Export-Import Bank has established a \$100,000,000 credit to finance export of about 800,000 bales of cotton. It goes to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway and Poland. Similar facilities are under consideration for the Far East. Allocations to individual countries are yet to be made.

LIVERPOOL SITUATION UPSETTING SHIPPERS--There is no denying the feeling of frustration and futility which permeates cotton shipping circles as a result of the British Government decision to extend indefinitely the time during which the Liverpool futures exchange will be closed.

The plan to continue bulk buying by the British Government and strict control of the distribution of raw cotton in Great Britain was not unexpected, but as long as there was no announcement otherwise, hope was maintained that a return to private controls could, through some miracle, be accomplished. Extension of wartime controls for a period of five years is not cheering to those who hoped for early relaxation of trading regulations.

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From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 21 --

EVERY FARM MECHANIZED IN COCHRAN COUNTY, TEX, Morton, Tex (UP)--Now that O. E. Lee has been converted, Cochran County is strictly a mechanized farming county....

When O. E. Lee sold his work stock and used the money to buy a tractor and implements, all of the 635 farmers in the county had finally switched over to being 100 per cent mechanized.

The county has almost 230,000 acres of tillable land, most of it in cotton. As an example of the county's progressiveness, the leading banker at Morton said that in September, 1941, deposits totaled \$96,000 at his bank. Deposits now are averaging something like \$2,000,000.

* * *

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 21 --

CLAYTON MAKES PLEA ON UNRRA, Washington--A warning came tonight from W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State that unless the UNRRA gets another \$1,800,000,000 soon, it will have to go out of business and "you'll see starvation and suffering worse than anything that happened after the last war."

Mr. Clayton, United States member on the council of UNRRA--the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, joined Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA director general, in a radio appeal for public support for a second \$1,350,000,000 contribution from this Government....

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From the Des Moines Register, Oct. 20 --

PLENTY OF MILK TO BE CONSUMED, Editorial --American dairymen produced from seven to ten billion more pounds of milk in the last two years than the average for or five prewar years, according to the National Dairy Council. Will the public consume this surplus after all war demands cease?....

The dairymen would rather sell this surplus than cut down their production, of course....But experience has shown that unless Mr. Citizen has plenty of money in his pockets, he will buy less of milk products. Since the dairy industry by technical improvements expects to increase the productivity of the cow another 5 per cent by 1950, perhaps it will be possible to lower the cost of production and thus the price slightly. That should help some, for the long run.

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WORLD FACES BIG POSTWAR RUBBER GLUT, London--With the liberation of the Far East, a rubber-starved world is about to be confronted by a rubber glut which threatens to rival the wartime famine in its proportions....

From the New York Times, Oct. 23 —

TOBIN THREATENS MILKMAN'S STRIKE, Cincinnati—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, said after a meeting with dairy company representatives from six metropolitan areas today that organized milk wagon drivers of the country were prepared to strike to restore home milk deliveries to a daily basis unless a satisfactory alternative plan was found for re-employing all returning service men previously employed in the industry.

Mr. Tobin, who is attending meetings of the AFL Executive Council here, said the teamsters made the alternative offer of continuing the war-born every-other day delivery, or any other system, if the companies would assure employment on a thirty-five-hour week basis for all employees on military leave. His estimate of the number of these employees was 48,000.

To enforce these demands, Mr. Tobin said, "we are prepared to stop work if necessary.".....

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DDT SPRAY CALLED INJURIOUS TO BIRDS—Further tests with DDT must be conducted to reduce its harmfulness to bird and animal life and determine the degree of concentration that must be used, it was declared yesterday by John H. Baker, president of the National Audubon Society.

Alarmed over reports on destruction to wild life resulting from spraying of the new insecticide, the society held a symposium as part of its annual convention.....

— — —

PRICES FOR COTTON SET SEASON HIGHS—Influenced by the inflationary implications of the tendency toward rising wages, and the report that the Pace bill, which would increase parity prices substantially, will be formally reported to the House of Representatives by the Agriculture Committee this week, cotton futures locally soared to new highs for the season yesterday. They closed at about the best levels with net gains of 21 to 40 points. Unwanted rains in parts of the belt also aided in shaping sentiment for the price advance.....

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FAVORABLE NEWS ADVANCES GRAINS, Chicago—Grain prices moved higher today on the Board of Trade, induced by reports of further purchases of cash wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation, announcement that the Government Agency had asked for offers of cash oats at Duluth and expectations that the Pace bill to include labor costs in computing parity prices would come up for consideration in the House within a few days.....

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WHOLESALE FOOD VOLUME HIGHER—Wholesale food volume continued to increase, the figures for the week ended Oct. 20, showing a rise of about 5 per cent over the 1944 week, the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., reported yesterday. A total of seventy-eight wholesale establishments reported an average increase of 7.5 per cent, while twenty-one showed declines of 8.6 per cent.

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TERMINATES MILK CONTRACTS—Domestic and overseas inventories of evaporated milk, held by the armed forces, are estimated to be sufficient to meet all military needs until the 1946 spring flush of milk production gets under way, the War Department announced yesterday in reporting the Quartermaster Corps is terminating contracts for an excess of 100,000,000 pounds.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23 (Cont.)

FOOD FREEZERS worry over attractive brand names. Already there are labels like Frosted Foods, Sierra Snow, Froz-N-Gold, Penguin, Northland, Snow Maiden, Polar, Zero Frost, Frost Queen and Citri-Frost. If packers increase from the present 450 to 2,000 in the next five years, as one frozen-food industry executive predicts, suggestive brand names could spell the differences between profit and deficit.

BUGS MAY BENEFIT instead of suffer from the host of new insecticides. This is because farmers aren't ordering insecticides in advance, and makers of bug-killers won't manufacture old reliables for fear they will be left on the shelves. Since the Army dropped its insecticide purchasing program, there's enough capacity to kill all the bugs that beset civilians. But if uncertainty about old or new preparations continues through the winter, it will be too late to make enough of either, and a lot of pests will go unmolested.

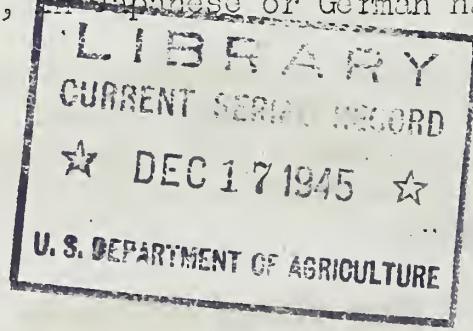
LAND GRANT RATE REPEAL - Washington - House conferees yesterday accepted, in substance, the Senate version of the bill repealing land grant rates for all government traffic on October 1, 1946. A change was made, however, in the section of the bill setting up a \$68 million fund for a veterans' farm program. As approved, the bill authorizes appropriation of the \$68 million for the farm program, eliminating the necessity of complicated bookkeeping on the part of the general accounting office.

CANNED BEANS - The O.P.A. has revoked the provision that only base-period price shall be figured when canned snap beans differ in sieve size only and are covered by the same price range.

PULPWOOD - Ceiling prices for pulpwood produced in 11 southern states will not be increased at this time, the O.P.A. said.

DOMESTIC PIGSKIN may become a permanent factor in the hide and leather picture. Before the war pigskin came from Europe; U. S. pig hides went along as bacon rind. Last year, because of the hide shortage, a hog-flaying process was developed which it is hoped will be economical in peacetime. A year's average crop of American hogs goes to market encased in 2 billion square feet of skin; that's a lot of potential shoe uppers, wallets and purses.

COTTON EXPORT PLANS conspicuously omit Germany and Japan, both of them formerly good cotton customers. Some quarters think textile mills are needed to restore our late enemies' economies; others don't want all that cellulose, ideal base of explosives, in Japanese or German hands.



Daily Farm News Digest 1971-45-6

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
For October 24, 194514
D14
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 24 —

COCOA MARKETING, Editorial—The British Government has postponed until next season the effective date of its scheme for permanent control over the marketing of the West African cocoa crop....British and American merchants have actively opposed the plan outlined by the Colonial Office in a White Paper issued last year. Now West African growers are joining in the opposition....

It is to be hoped that the British Government will go further and reconsider its whole plan to retain control over cocoa marketing in the hands of a Government agency, with all the abuses and international friction to which this is likely to give rise...

— — —
WASHINGTON POLICY ENCOURAGES TEXTILE SHORTAGE—An early easing of the tight textile supply situation which seemed a logical expectation following the defeat of Japan and the prompt cancellation of most military contracts, is not working out in practical effect....

This situation may be largely ascribed to two developments since V-J Day which were not taken into consideration two months ago....These arise from Government policy respecting pricing and manpower. The effect has been to curtail the flow of goods to end users on the one hand, and to reduce the over-all supply available because of the drop that has taken place at the production end.

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CUBA'S ATTITUDE—Cuba is not dissatisfied with the price of 3.675¢ a pound f.o.b. which the United States has offered for the 1946 crop but it wants some assurance of its future trading position with the United States. Either it wants to sell three crops at the same price or to be given equal treatment with Puerto Rico and the Philippines in the matter of tariff. When Cuba got independence it was given a 20 per cent tariff preferential. Cubans argue now that others should be given the same treatment, or they should be brought up to the proposed level of the others after 43 years of close cooperation, not simply have their own treaty violated.

— — —
'HIGH FAT' CHEESE GETS SPECIAL PRICE, Washington—Maximum prices have been established for "high fat" cream cheese containing a minimum of 37 percent milk fat and a maximum of 55 per cent moisture, the Office of Price Administration announced today. The new prices effective Oct. 29, 1945, are 1 3/4¢ a pound higher at the producer level than those in effect for the product containing less fat.

The prices will permit a return of \$2.65 per 100 pounds to producers of 3.5 per cent butterfat milk....

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Financing of the Export Bank of Cotton exports to European nations may start with a loan to Czechoslovakia for the purchase of between 50,000 and 100,000 tons with UNRRA planning to provide about 26,000 tons this year, the Czech mills would have sufficient for a year's operation, it is believed.

From The New York Times, Oct. 24 -

FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEBATED AT QUEBEC - Quebec - The use of the international commodity agreement as an instrument for distributing farm supplies in a world market was the center of a quiet but determined and significant controversy today as the several committees in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization prepared to draw up their reports to the director general, to be named later in this conference.

Rounding out its second day of deliberations, this group watched support mount this morning for the use of a world commodity agency not unlike the United States Government Commodity Credit Corporation. This agency, as it is conceived by its supporters, would handle domestic farm surpluses in such a way and at such prices that they would be disposed of among countries and areas whose economies need such produce.

The line-up for the world CCC as it is commonly thought of in the United States, was Canada, France and Denmark, and against an immediate commitment for such an agency was the United Kingdom.

KEEP PRICE CURBS, BOWLES DEMANDS - Washington - Retention of many current price controls beyond June 30 of next year, the legal date of their expiration, is "absolutely essential" to meet the threat of inflationary pressures greater than in war-time, Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration, said today.

He gave his views before the Senate's Banking and Currency Committee in a review of activities of the OPA.

"In sight," he declared, was the end of rationing of shoes and tires, and a decrease in the "present high cost" of clothing, and in the prices of many foods.

Prime meats, fats, oils and sugar were still too scarce, he said, to warrant any speculation over the ending of rationing controls on them.

MARKETS IN GRAINS REACT AFTER RISE- Chicago - Grain markets on the Board of Trade showed today a decidedly nervous undertone, advancing early on scattered buying, but when securities started to weaken grains followed, and at one time rye was down about 2 cents a bushel from the early top. Closing trades on wheat were unchanged to 1/4 cent up on the day, short covering being a factor in causing a rally from the inside prices. Corn was 1/8 cent off to 1/4 cent up. Oats were 1/4 up to 1/2 cent down and rye was unchanged to 3/8 cent up. Barley gained 1/8 to 1-3/8 cents.

Trade gossip as to the possible effect of the strike threats on the grain markets led many holders of grain futures to get out of their holdings during the day. There is a growing belief that if wages are raised determined efforts will be made to pass the Pace bill to include labor costs in computing prices on farm products. Cash wheat, corn, barley and soy beans now are selling at ceiling prices or full parity or more.

COTTON PRICES SAG 13-16 POINTS NET - Starting 3 points lower to 3 points higher than it had closed on Monday, the cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange eased yesterday and closed 13 to 16 points net lower.

The market felt the influence of more hedge pressure from the South, profit-taking through commission houses, and less aggressive mill buying. Early buying was attributed largely to the continued unfavorable weather in the South where fairly general rains it is feared have lowered the grades.

From the Wall Street Journal, New York, Oct. 22' --

POPULAR SMOKES--Civilian cigarette smokers are quickly reverting to their pre-war pattern, now that favorite brands are available almost everywhere. Camels and Lucky Strikes are again out in front. At the moment, Luckies (American Tobacco) account for about 26% of the market and Camels (R.J. Reynolds) for 24%. This might be reversed if Camels again were freely available everywhere....Behind the traditional leaders are Chesterfield (Liggett & Myers) with an indicated 19% of the total market, Philip Morris (Philip Morris) 11% and Old Gold (P. Lorillard) 9%. All other brands currently are credited with 11% of total cigarette sales.....

With major brands once again plentiful, the war babies, known to the trade as "orphan" brands, are rapidly fading.....Two less well known brands which apparently are retaining a measure of their wartime popularity are Chelsea, manufactured by Larus & Bro., Richmond, Va., and Regents, produced by the Riggio Tobacco Co., Brooklyn....

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 23 --

WHEAT POLICY ALTERNATIVES, Editorial—Congress has committed itself to support prices of basic agricultural commodities for two years following the termination of hostilities. But clear-sighted observers both within and outside the Government recognize that price fixing does not provide a healthy solution of the farm problem.

Wheat is the largest cash cereal crop grown by the American farmer. The policy adopted as regards wheat will doubtless have an important influence on control policies for other agricultural products.

A study of the wheat problem recently completed by Department of Agriculture economists warns that if the price of wheat is held at parity indefinitely, feeding of the grain to live stock would be discouraged and exports jeopardized. The crop would then have to be limited to about 700,000,000 bushels.....

The two-price system, an alternative policy, would secure the parity price only on the portion of the crop that is consumed domestically....A return to free production and marketing of wheat is favored by the Department of Agriculture economists, who state that "freely functioning market prices are a desirable national goal." However, they want a free market to be re-established only gradually, after suitable preparations. To this end, they urge the adoption of a program to reduce production costs so that farmers can operate profitably with a lower price for wheat....

* * *

From the New York Times, Oct. 23 --

TO AID THE STARVING, Editorial—One hundred and eighty million Europeans, according to Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administrations, are right now "on the border line of starvation." In China many more people are probably much worse.....

Congress is now being asked to make available the \$550,000,000 which was authorized last year but not at that time appropriated. We are committed to spend this much. Why there is so much hesitation when people are dying for lack of help is one of the mysteries of Capitol Hill. Twice this month, once in a letter to Speaker Rayburn and once in the message conveying UNRRA's last report, President Truman has urged the necessity for early action. Results have not been evident, though the House has found time to debate some pretty trivial subjects. But the \$550,000,000 to which we are committed will not be enough. We ought to spend, and President Truman has intimated that he will ask, at least \$1,350,000,000 additional. That is, our total contribution to UNRRA ought to be 1 per cent of two years' income, or \$2,270,000,000.....

* * *

Farm Digest 1985-45-3

From the Antigo Daily Journal, Oct. 19 —

SOFT CORN SUPPLY CAUSES INCREASE IN CATTLE FEEDING—Wisconsin's large volume of immature corn apparently has resulted in an increase in cattle feeding, figures on permits for feeder cattle imports issued by the state department of agriculture indicate.

Permits for shipping feeder cattle into the state have shown an increase of nearly 50 percent for the first nine months of 1945, as compared with the same period last year, records of the department's division of livestock sanitation reveal.

* * *

From the Holstein-Friesian World, Oct. 20 —

MILK DELIVERY—Milk routemen apparently are not impressed by the argument that their weekly pay under the every-other-day system would average about \$3 a week higher. Their union is appealing to Washington for a return to every day deliveries on the ground that it would make 2000 additional jobs in New York City alone.

We offer the observation that the spread between the wholesale price paid to producers of milk, and the retail price paid by consumers is excessive, even under wartime economies in handling and delivery. To increase that spread in order to make work for more people will simply add to the dairyman's load, for he will be the one who pays the bill. Reasonable costs of the delivered product, with maximum consumption and better efficiency of production alone will bring prosperity to dairy farmers. Incidentally, the action of the milk drivers union in this instance, as in many others, illustrates the fallacy of expecting any help whatever for the dairy industry from affiliation with labor unions, whether A. F. of L., C. I. O., or United Mine Workers. Their fundamental interests are directly opposed.

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 22 —

WIDE VARIETY OF CATTLE SOLD AT \$18 CEILING—As one buyer of fat steers remarked, there are about six different kinds of cattle bringing \$18. Approximately 200 loads, or in the neighborhood of 4,000 head of fed steers, yearlings and mixed yearlings brought the ceiling top last week in Chicago, with average weights running all the way from 925 pounds to better than 1,400 pounds.

Never in trade history have so many cattle sold at the top of the market in any one week, and never before have good to near choice steers sold as close to strictly finished kinds. Because of the \$18 ceiling, prime steers could not bring \$18.01, but there was nothing to keep relative shortfeds from selling at the top of the market.....

* * *

From the New York Packer, Oct. 20 —

BIG TEXAS CITRUS SHIPPING HAS STARTED, Harlingen, Tex.—From just a trickle of five cars of citrus out the first half of this week, the total was swelled when 41 cars of grapefruit and mixed fruit rolled out Thursday morning. An all-time record for lemon shipments was reached Thursday when 20 straight cars moved by rail and many additional carlot equivalents by truck. Demand is heavy for all citrus and shippers are booking for shipment as soon as possible.

* * *

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 22 --

ONE SUBSIDY GOES, Editorial--Removal of the butter subsidy on Nov. 1 will mark the beginning of the end of wartime food subsidies. The butter "rollback," which went into effect on June 1, 1943, has resulted in government payments to processors--and, indirectly, to producers--totaling \$174,691,000.

The consumer will pay whatever price increase results at retail. That is, he will be aware that he is paying it. For more than two years he has been paying in taxes, or adding to the national debt, what he didn't pay at the market.

The Office of Price Administration, which has agreed with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson that the butter subsidy should go, estimates the retail price increase at five to six cents and will calculate ceilings accordingly....

After all, it is the consumer who in the final analysis determines the price of butter... When the price of butter goes too high for his budget he turns to another spread until butter is within his reach again. Abandonment of the butter subsidy means that the producer will recover his costs from the consumer instead of from the Treasury and that the law of supply and demand will again be permitted to determine the price of his dairy product.

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 21 --

FARMERS FAVOR CONTROL, Nashville--(AP)--Agricultural Adjustment Agency officials said Saturday night early returns on Saturday's tobacco referendum indicated Tennessee farmers were heavily favoring continued acreage quotas and supporting prices for dark-fired and dark air-cured tobacco.

In the dark-fired belt, first returns showed 2689 voting in favor of continuing the plan for three years, while 60 voted for a one-year period and 145 opposed any continuation.

In the air-cured sections, 1229 favored a three-year quota, 20 voted for the one-year plan and 44 favored no control.

* * *

From the Moos, Oct. --

MILK EVERY-OTHER-DAY, Editorial--The farmer is not directly involved, nor necessarily too much disturbed, concerning the developing controversy over continuance of every-other-day delivery of milk after November 1 when the restrictions by ODT, requiring this type of delivery service, are lifted.....

In every successful manufacturing business the cost of production is first taken into consideration, plus fair handling margins for wholesaler and retailer, and from these is determined the selling price of the product. The pricing of milk should follow this same pattern with proper consideration given to all factors involved. Most consumers are willing to pay a fair price for the products they buy, but they need to be assured that the price represents a fair return to all who had a part in bringing that product to them.

If every day delivery of milk is demanded by the consumers, and if it involves an increase in cost which must be compensated for, the increase must be added to the market price and not be the cause of a reduction in the farm price of milk.

* * *

From the Commercial Appeal, Oct. 19--

PRODUCTION HELD UP AWAITING DECISIONS--There will be no marked increase in cotton textile production before the first of the year, mill representatives who have visited Memphis agree. The increase, if it comes then, will be only because wage schedules have been definitely adjusted, price controls relaxed somewhat and income taxes reduced.....

* * *

Farm Digest 1985-45-6

From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 24 -

OUTPUT OF WOOLEN BLANKETS UP, APPAREL GOODS LESS - Production of woolen blankets showed a sharp increase during the second quarter of this year, while output of woolen apparel and worsted industry continued to decline, according to the monthly report of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

U. S. ANNOUNCED PLANS TO REDUCE ACTIVITIES IN EXPORT GRAIN TRADE - The Government plans to reduce its activities in the export grain trade. A new program has been revealed by the Department of Agriculture to a group of exporters representing the North American Grain Export Association. Final Decision on the date when the bulk of the export trade will be turned back, however, will not be made until another meeting.

The Department of Agriculture is now engaged in an export program to European nations that bulk about 30 million bushels of wheat each month. Estimated demands for wheat in Europe and the Orient this winter exceed port export facilities. The Department of Agriculture has even had trouble trying to ship the 30 million bushels. That volume is about equal to the capacity of port facilities. This total also will include export for the U.N.R.R.A. account.

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 24 -

UNSAFE MILK BLAMED FOR KANSAS EPIDEMIC - Topeka, Kans. - The State Board of Health, reporting on its investigation of an epidemic which took the lives of eight babies and affected 400 other persons at Great Bend, Kan., says 90 per cent of that city's milk supply is not safe for human consumption. The Board of Health's report said bacteria count in 37 per cent of the samples taken from one pasteurizer reached 3,000,000 per cubic centimeter with an over-all average of 1,704,000 per cubic centimeter. A count of not more than 30,000 is considered good, the report said.

* * *

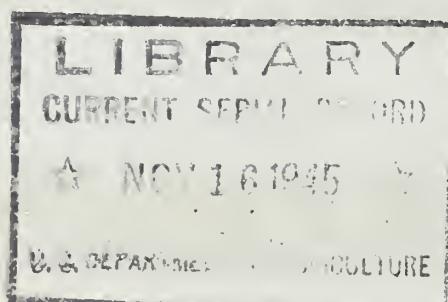
From The Washington Times Herald, Oct. 24 -

MEAT PRODUCTION RISES TO 300 MILLION POUNDS - Chicago - Production of Federally inspected meats increased by 17,000,000 pounds last week to 300,000,000 pounds the War Meat Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture said today.

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From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 24 - (Cont.)

The prospect of an early end to Government support prices and subsidies for food packs, and the likelihood of higher consumer prices, are stimulating the food canning industry to intensify its promotional and merchandising activities. The objective is to maintain wartime volume gains.



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Farm Digest 1985-45-6

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST

For October 25, 1945

D14

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOV 28 1945

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Oct. 25 —

ADMINISTRATION TO FIGHT BILL ADDING LABOR COST TO FARM PARITY PRICES—Battle Over Pace Bill Expected on Ground That Increases Would Be Inflationary, Washington—Administration forces will be lined up against the Pace Bill to increase parity prices of farm products if it passes the House and reaches the Senate.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is expected to take a leading part in opposition to the measure....Mr. Anderson has taken no public position yet, but it is understood he concurs in the traditional position of his department in opposing such legislation.

His associates say he has long been in favor of bringing the parity pricing policy up to date, but they assert this policy seeks only to bring prices of certain commodities into proper relationship with others. This would be far short of the Pace Bill which adds to the parity formula the cost of farm labor. Such a revision, it is estimated, would result in an across-the-board jump of nearly a third in parity prices.

- - -

ENGLISH WALNUT BOOM, Los Angeles—Six billion English walnuts are tumbling down from California's trees this fall. But even this record yield—67,000 tons, worth about \$30 million to growers—may not be large enough to go around.

The California Walnut Growers Association (California grows nine-tenths of the nation's crop, Oregon and Washington the rest) estimates from brokers' orders that the market could absorb 25% more nuts this year.....

Growers will average between \$100 and \$125 net profit per acre this year, compared with \$25 or less during the 1930s. The best and luckiest will net over \$400 an acre. Figuring 12 trees to the acre (properly planted mature trees should be 60 feet apart) this would mean a profit of about \$33 per tree.

* * *

From the New York Times, Oct. 25 —

WORLD FOOD POLICY SHAPING AT QUEBEC, Quebec—The political and economic policies of the world powers intruded into the discussions before the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today, and the line-up of Governments on international commodity agreements and world marketing cooperation began to take definite shape.

The French delegation proposed a strong permanent committee, representing both private and official interests, to advise the FAO and other world economic agencies on the marketing of world commodities on an international scale. Britain, Canada and the Union of South Africa immediately sought either to pass the issue to a non-policy-making group within the FAO, or to effect a compromise in which the proposed advisory group would have little or no authority...It was apparent that behind the French proposal stood the United States, Poland, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Cuba.

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U. S. TO LIMIT SUGAR DEAL TO ONE CROP - Washington - Commodity Credit Corp. will not pay more than 3.67½¢ for the 1946 Cuban sugar crop and has no intention of buying more than one crop at the present time, Earl Wilson, sugar director of CCC, said today.

Emphasizing that negotiations with the Cuban Sugar Commission are still in progress, Mr. Wilson made the definite statement with regard to the 1946 crop, that "we have no intention of going beyond that." In relation to the 3.67½¢ offered by CCC, Mr. Wilson said that this figure was satisfactory to the Cubans and added that "we would not pay more. That is definite."

CUBAN VIEWS - Cabled advices from Cuba related that the United States in its terms to Cuba offered that any reduction on actual duties would be added to the sugar price on or after the reduction takes place. This procedure would be conditioned on the President's being authorized by Congress to make such a reduction and an additional reciprocity treaty being negotiated with Cuba.

STATE POULTRY GROUP ELECTS - Syracuse, N.Y., - (AP) - Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, was elected president of the New York State Baby Chick Association today. Other officers chosen at the group's annual meeting were L. Harris Hiscock, vice president, and Monroe C. Babcock, secretary-treasurer.

FARM BLOC DRIVE FOR PACE BILL DUE - Washington - Energetic efforts will be made by the farm bloc to keep the earnings of farmers on a par with rising prices and wages through statutory increases in the parity index, with resultant higher floor prices for agricultural commodities, it was disclosed today.

While much consideration is being given to higher wages for industrial workers, "there does not seem to be any organized effort to increase the earnings of the farmers," Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) declared today.

The instrument to be used in attaining this objective is the Pace bill, Senator Bankhead indicated.

INTEREST RENEWED IN DOMESTIC WOOL - Boston - New interest is noticeable in domestic wools. This movement in native wool is said to be the largest since V-J Day and is attributed to two main causes: first, the consuming trade is threatened with an acute shortage of foreign wool and second, uncertainty as to future prices of native wool.

HYBRID CORN NETS \$2 BILLION RETURN - Washington, - (AP) - The wartime dividend from research on hybrid corn equalled the \$2,000,000,000 spent developing the atomic bomb, Senators were told today. The nation hits this jackpot, L. J. Stadler of the University of Missouri said, with a \$5,000,000 investment. Stadler told a military-commerce subcommittee that during 1942-45 the use of hybrid corn increased production by 1,800,000,000 bushels--worth more than \$2,000,000,000.

BUTTER TRADE SLOW - Very firm tone in local butter market with supplies in general shortening up. This is a natural development under the faster rate of production shrink and a growing tendency to hold butter back until after price ceiling advances become effective with removal of the 5¢ subsidy at the close of October.

Farm Digest 1986-45-2

From the Washington Post, Oct. 24 —

THE GALLUP POLL--PUBLIC FAVORS KEEPING WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS FOR WHILE, Princeton, N. J.—Although the American people are traditionally opposed to Government restrictions or controls, they are of the opinion that wartime price and wage controls should stay with us at least for a while during the reconversion period.

This finding comes at a time when growing pressures are being brought to bear in Washington for the removal of wage and price restrictions.

Sentiment among the public to keep price and wage controls is in substantial majority. Moreover, analysis of the figures by Institute statistical experts find no minority group dissenting from the majority opinion.

The question:

1. "Do you approve or disapprove of removing all wage ceilings now?"

	Today	August
Disapprove.....	58%	62%
Approve.....	30	25
No opinion.....	12	13

2. "Do you approve or disapprove of removing all price ceilings now?"

	Today	August
Disapprove.....	72%	74%
Approve.....	21	16
No opinion.....	7	10

3. "Some people believe that wage ceilings cannot be removed without also removing price ceilings. If you had to vote for or against keeping both wage and price control, would you vote to keep both or do away with both."

	Today	August
Keep both.....	67%	77%
Do away with both.....	21	18
No opinion.....	12	5

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From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 22 —

SPRING SUPPLY OF UNDERWEAR MAY BE SCANT—All underwear items, especially lower priced ones; will become scarcer unless manufacturers obtain relief from present price ceilings, Chicago trade representatives asserted yesterday.

Normally buying for the spring trade would be done this month, but a survey of 36 jobbers showed 23 have been able to buy no supplies and the remainder have bought only a fraction of their needs. Unless the supply situation is reversed immediately, no underwear will be available at retail next spring, said Roy A. Cheney, president of the Underwear institute.....

* * *

From the New Yorker Packer, Oct. 20 —

WASHINGTON COMMENT—Colin S. Gordon, executive of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago and formerly OPA price executive in charge of the Cereal, Grain and Agricultural Chemical Section, will return to OPA as of December 1.....Mr. Gordon, it is expected will work closely with Undersecretary of Agriculture J. B. Hutson in working out food and agricultural pricing policies. It is predicted that they will form a hard hitting team which will not be easily thwarted by the politically minded officials in USDA and other government agencies whose attention is said to be focused primarily on vote-catching opportunities....

- - -

USDA CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN IN WHITE POTATO MARKET FUTURE, Washington, D. C. — In a strong show of force a Congressional delegation composed of 119 members of Congress met last week with John W. Snyder, OWMR Director, to insist that white potato contracts be given similar treatment to sweet potato dehydration agreements which were reinstated by the Army after UNRRA had agreed to accept \$3,000,000 worth.

USDA also participated in this agreement and it was learned that CCC would also buy part of the sweet potato dehydration deal. It was the contention of the white potato producer representatives that inasmuch as most of the danger to price stability for this year's white potato crop lay in western surpluses west of Nebraska, the reinstatement of the white potato dehydration contracts was advisable to remove any overhand from these producing states.

It was learned that Mr. Snyder agreed that no food should be permitted to spoil but he failed to decide that the white potato dehydration contract would be restored.

SEEK ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR AGRICULTURAL MARKET RESEARCH, Washington— Appearing before the House Agriculture Committee, headed by Representative Flanagan of Virginia, W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina Agricultural Commissioner, presented on behalf of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture a recommendation that Congress appropriate annually \$5,000,000 to be used in developing marketing research and provide market information for farm producers.....

* * *

From the Des Moines Register, Oct. 22 —

"CENSUS" OF WORLD'S RESOURCES PLANNED—A census of all the natural resources on the earth's surface, one of the most ambitious projects ever undertaken, is the first task the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization set for itself at the conference which began at Quebec, Canada, last week....

The benefits of this census, which should be finished by 1950, to the peoples of the world will be far-reaching. Charts can then be made of areas of shortage and areas of surplus, so a more equitable distribution of world good can be planned. Under the direction of an effective United Nations Organization, improved living conditions and higher nutritional standards for humanity should follow...

* * *

From the Hoosier Farmer, Oct.—

HOGS NEED SALT—Hogs need salt! One pound of salt was worth \$6.37 in feed saved in a test conducted at Purdue. Hogs with salt gained twice as much weight in 85 days as those without salt.

Salt made a difference of 174 pounds in the amount of feed needed for 100 pounds gain. It saved 130 pounds of corn, 28 pounds of supplement, and 16 pounds of minerals. The 14 hogs in the lot without salt ate 201 pounds of minerals in their effort to get salt; $12\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as those with salt. Hogs without salt averaged .99 of a pound daily gain; those with salt averaged 1.94 pounds.

Although the hogs having as much loose salt ate three times as much salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ the minerals as did those having block salt, the cost and rate of gain was almost the same for the two lots.

* * *

From the Michigan Farmer, Oct. 20—

SOFT CORN AND PRICES—Michigan farmers with some soft corn that has to be fed in a hurry, can feed their hogs to heavier weights without too much danger of serious price cuts. That's the general outlook of farm economists who say that the hog price outlook is bright at least until next fall. They realize there may be temporary price weakness during the winter if marketings bunch up, and there may be a little closer grading of hogs when runs get heavier. Farm Digest 1986-45-4

LABOR UNCERTAINTY DEPRESSES GRAIN, Chicago--The grain markets on the Board of Trade were nervous today. Reports that the Administration was opposed to the principals embodies in the Pace Bill to include labor costs in computing parity prices of agricultural commodities led to general selling early with rye breaking around 2 cents a bushel before the movement ran its course. Later short covering and some commission-house buying based on prospects that the Pace or the Thomas bill might be added as a rider to the proposed minimum wage bill resulted in a strong rally, but wheat futures closed with net losses of 1/8 to 5/8 cent; corn, unchanged to 3/8 cent down; oats 1/8 to 3/8 cent up; rye, unchanged to 1/4 cent down and barley, 1/2 to 7/8 cent down.

COTTON SPINNING HIGH, Washington--The Census Bureau reported today that the cotton spinning industry operated during Sept. at 111.8 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift eighty-hour-week basis, compared with 100.5 per cent during August this year and 122.3 per cent during September last year.

COTTON CLOSES UP AFTER EARLY SAG--The cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange made yesterday net gains of 6 to 10 points after having opened with overnight losses of 1 to 9 points and having broken to losses of 15 to 24 points on active months. There was heavy local and New Orleans selling and small stop-loss orders were uncovered. For a few moments the market was unsettled until trade buying orders appeared.

The early selling was on unconfirmed reports that the Secretary of Agriculture would lead the Administration forces in a fight against the Pace bill, which would raise the parity price on cotton 32 percent. There was also selling on the weekly weather and crop report that picking had made very good to excellent progress.....

EGYPT PLANS SALE OF COTTON ABROAD, Cairo--Measures to restore foreign trade in Egyptian cotton, including reopening of the Alexandria futures market, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Minister of Finance with cotton merchants and exporters.

Other measures proposed were abolition of restrictions on exports, an internal loan to stabilize the price of cotton, in addition to the 20,000,000 Egyptian pounds already provided from reserves; creation of an export bank and barter of cotton for other commodities. Barter would be a device to get around restrictions on foreign exchange imposed by the sterling block.....

TO END SOY BEAN RESTRICTION, Chicago (AP)--I. M. Herndon, permit agent for the Interstate Commerce Commission here, notified Chicago Board of Trade members today that a permit system regulating movement of the new soy bean crop would be lifted effective Saturday. The permit system was installed recently here and in some other markets because of the big soy bean movement and crowded condition of terminals.

From The New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 25 -

DAIRIES TO KEEP ALTERNATE-DAY DELIVERY PLAN - Milk distributors in the New York City area said yesterday they had notified their customers that they plan to retain the every-other-day delivery system after Nov. 1, the date when the Office of Defense Transportation ban on daily deliveries is lifted.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said in Cincinnati Monday that unless daily deliveries are resumed drivers' strikes would be called.

DEALERS URGE RELEASE NOW OF U.S.-HELD WOOL - The time is opportune now for the release of the huge stockpile of domestic wools in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corp., with a big market for the fibers developing owing to the fast-growing scarcity of fine imported wools, according to leaders in the industry here. Ever since the British government banned the export of fine Australian wools to the United States last August, they said, the scarcity of top-grade foreign wools has grown steadily more acute.

COTTON BLANKET PRICES ARE INCREASED BY O.P.A.-Washington - The Office of Price Administration raised today the price of bed and crib blankets, made entirely from American cotton, from 2-1/2 to 4-1/4 cents a pound. The agency also extended price relief to American cotton blanket robe cloth and table and laundry felts manufacturers.

Other textile developments in Washington today included: Men's Apparel-- The National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers charged that the O.P.A. was misleading returning service men by exaggerating the nominal increases in the price of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats since 1939. Although O.P.A. states there has been a 45 per cent increase in the price of clothing, the association declared there was an actual increase of 5.4 per cent in the price of men's outer clothing.

* * *

From The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25 -

TOBACCO INSURANCE PROGRAM TO BE TRIED - A trial tobacco-crop insurance program will be established in a Maryland county yet to be determined, Joseph Blandford, chairman of the Maryland Agricultural Adjustment Agency, announced yesterday.

The county assembling the most complete data on past tobacco-growing experience, which was said to be essential in setting up a sound crop-insurance program, will be selected as the proving ground in 1946.

OPA ASKED TO END COFFEE CONTROLS - Washington - Charging that present OPA policies are making consumers pay too much for their coffee, Representative Hale (R., Maine) called on John W. Snyder, the reconversion director, today to end all price and quota regulations in the commodity.

FRUIT GROWERS NEED GERMAN PRISONERS' AID - Joseph F. Kaylor, State forester, yesterday said he was applying to the United States Department of Labor's Baltimore office for a certification of need to continue operation of the prisoner of war camp at Green Bridge, Md., to aid fruit growers.

Under original plans, the camp--housing approximately 140 German prisoners-- was to be abandoned October 31.

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
For October 26, 1945U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.14
D14

(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Times, Oct. 26—

UNRRA FUND PLEA VOICED AT QUEBEC, Quebec—Two officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today appealed for the completion of relief fund allocations by nations delinquent in their payments, of which the United States is one, in an effort to stave off widespread suffering and starvation in Europe and China this winter.

Andrews Cairns, director of wood for UNRRA, and Edward W. Hensen, director of Agricultural rehabilitation, told a news conference that the months of November, December and January would be the critical period in the administration of relief in the stripped and devastated areas.

If the authorized payments, of which the United States owes \$550,000,000 are not soon appropriated, said Mr. Cairns, there would be "serious delays" in the shipment of vital relief supplies. The unpaid balance was so badly needed, he added, that it could be spent "in a matter of days.".....

— — —
CHICKEN TWICE A WEEK IS PROMISED FOR SOLDIERS, Washington—(AP)—Soldiers will get chicken twice a week instead of once for the next two months.

A change of menus came about today when representatives of the Quartermaster Corps conferred with the House Agriculture Committee to talk over a sub-committee report from Representative Pace, Democrat, of Georgia, on the "collapse of the chicken industry" since the fighting ended. Prices, he said, fell from 29.3 cents a pound to 19 cents after the Army withdrew from the market following V-J Day.

The Army promised to buy a million pounds of chicken a week from November to Jan. 1.....

— — —
BUTTER RATIONING EASED BY THE OPA, Washington—A reduction of 4 points a pound in the ration values of butter, margarine, lard, shortening and oils will become effective Sunday under a new cut made today by the Office of Price Administration.

The reduction will bring these commodities down to 8 points a pound and will apply for the ration period of Oct. 28 through Dec. 1.

Point values of beef, veal, lamb and the lean pork cuts will be unchanged, but the agency lowered by three to four points the values of five fatty pork cuts which are a source of lard and of ready-to-eat barbecued pork.....

— — —
BOWLES HITS BACK AT OPA ATTACKERS, Washington—Recommendations by a House committee that the Office of Price Administration modify its pricing policies were based on "fragmentary" evidence and would cause "the rapid and disastrous collapse of price control," Chester Bowles, head of the agency, declared today in a letter to Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, chairman of a committee investigating executive agencies.

The Price Administrator challenged statements that his policies were retarding reconversion and said that, with the exception of a few industries, prices had already been established on most reconversion goods.....

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 26 -

NEW RAYON FABRICS MAKE THEIR DEBUT - More than a half-dozen new rayon fabrics, scheduled for production in 1946, made their debut, yesterday afternoon at a Fashion Group luncheon here.

The new materials were introduced in the course of an address by Madeline Darling, fabrics editor of *Vogue*. Due to the exigencies of reconversion and price ceilings, however, most of the fine denier yarns will not be available for at least six months--and possibly a year.

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RECORD CATTLE NUMBERS - Editorial - Cattle numbers were expanded to record levels during World War I, with resultant over-production and drastic deflation in the years that followed. The cattle population has been increased sharply again during World War II, reaching a new record level on Jan. 1, 1944. Since then, some reduction in cattle numbers has occurred, but the total remains higher than in any year before 1944.

The demand for dairy products has shown a constant increase with expanding population and rising living standards. Therefore, fears of over-production largely center in beef cattle, which constitute about two-thirds of the national total.....Cattlemen are being urged from several quarters to reduce their herds while meat supplies remain short. The *Iowa Farm Economist* stated in a recent issue that "Iowa farmers may find the next month or two one of the most favorable times to cull old cows and undesirable cattle and trim numbers to fit feed supplies." Larger sales of meat and by-products, along with a gradual decline in beef cattle numbers, would enable the industry to avoid a repetition during the next few years of the disastrous deflation which it suffered after 1920.

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RESEARCH - A broad program of postwar research designed to improve textiles for military use, and hence also for civilians, was outlined yesterday at the conference between military officials and the textile officials called by the Office of the Quartermaster General. A ten-point plan was presented which the Army will follow in carrying out further textile research while drawing on the experience of the war period.

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RAISIN CROP LOSS REPORTED SERIOUS - Reports from the Coast now estimate that the damage to the raisin crop will be considerable as result of the long period of unfavorable weather. The loss was largely in the important San Joaquin Valley producing area.

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CUBAN SUGAR OUTLOOK BETTER - Current indications are that Cuba will expand 1947 sugar production to 5,500,000 tons. That would compare with estimated 4,700,000 tons for 1946 and 3,900,000 tons for 1945. Cuba got 3.10¢ a pound f.o.b. for this year's crop, will receive 3.67½¢ for the 1946 and possibly even a higher price for the indicated expanded 1947 output since the sugar trend will continue higher at least through that year.

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BUTTER RELEASE - Agriculture Department reveals sales procedure in release of 100,000,000 pounds of butter to civilian market. Program stresses speedy distribution through normal trade channels.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 23--

DRIVE BEGUN FOR STATE SOIL CONSERVATION--A move to push Minnesota up in soil conservation from about a bottom position among Midwest states was revealed Monday night to be receiving support from several important directions.....

Minnesota's new \$7,500,000 AAA program for 1946 is likely to insist that all farmers earn their government payments by performing actual soil conservation practices. This was disclosed at a meeting Monday of AAA fieldmen with state and federal officials in the St. Francis hotel.

The American Farm Bureau Federation announced that it is throwing all of its support back of the Hill-Bankhead-Flannagan bill for a national program of fertilizer production and distribution....

Two Minnesota farm organizations--the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union--prepared to expand their facilities for distributing fertilizer concentrates to farmers through cooperatives.

State and federal authorities discussed efforts to stimulate the setting up soil conservation districts in Minnesota under federal and state law.....

MINNESOTA SUGAR BEET CROP BEST IN YEARS, Chaska--(AP)--Favored with one of the best crops in all time, Minnesota Valley farmers face the bright prospect of realizing more than \$1,284,000 from their sugar beets this year.

More than 120,000 tons of beets are anticipated by the American Crystal Sugar Co. plant here before the harvest season ends Nov. 1. Beets from some 300 to 500 farms are now pouring in at the rate of 1,575 tons a day...

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From the Topeka Daily Capital, Oct. 22 --

WILD FEDERAL SPENDING KICKS BACK HARD AGAINST FARMER, SAYS CAPPER--Editorial-Expenditures by the Federal Government are very likely to make--or break--much more likely to break--the American farmer, after the postwar boom years are over.

It looks to me now as if Government expenditures are going to amount to from one-fifth to one-fourth of the national income. To blame this on the war may relieve your feelings or give an alibi to an Administration in power. But it won't change the fact.

If one dollar in four, or even one dollar in five, is to be paid into the public treasuries in the form of taxes, there is going to be a fierce and constantly growing, fiercer struggle by various groups to unload as much as possible of the tax burden on other groups.

The farmer is going to be the ultimate loser in this game--no, it won't be a game, it will be a battle--of cut-throat taxation. He is less well organized, when it comes to levying taxes. When it comes to passing the taxes on to someone else, he is the goat again. He hasn't anyone to pass them on to. More and more taxes trend to be passed on to him in lower prices for what he has to sell, in higher taxes for what he has to buy....

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From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 23--

COST OF ALFALFA--It cost an average of \$11.20 to produce a ton of alfalfa hay last year on cost accounting farms under the supervision of the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois. With the fields yielding an average of 2.47 tons an acre the farmers realized a net profit of \$30.57 an acre for their hay.

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From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 22--

PACE BILL DECISION PUZZLING TO COTTON INDUSTRY--Logic and wishful thinking combine to convince the cotton merchant and shipper that the Pace Bill, designed to raise cotton parity to levels which will include the increased costs of farm labor, will not pass the House and Senate. At the same time experience, recalling the past demonstrations of strength of the farm bloc, causes them to doubt their own convictions.

Logic tells them that the measure is too inflationary even for an Administration that has indicated that milk inflation is to be desired and that a presidential veto might be expected even should the measure be passed. Experience tells them that only the unexpected can be expected when dealing with agricultural price matters.....

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From The Union, Manchester, N. H., Oct. 23--

4-H WILL FIGHT AGAINST EROSION, Concord--Four-H club boys and girls are going to have an important role in the state's soil conservation program, C. B. Wadleigh, state club leader, predicts.

Mr. Wadleigh described the new conservation project and distributed enrollment cards.

Four-H dairy boys and girls, he said, will be interested in pasture improvement, while all members living on hill farms will need to learn erosion control methods, including planting on the contour, strip cropping, and similar practices.

These club youngsters will have a choice of 16 activities that may be carried on in soil conservation.....

* * *

From Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Oct. 20--

AWAIT FARM PRICE DECISIONS, Washington--The time is drawing near when the Truman administration must make some important decisions on future farm policies. Agricultural leaders in and out of congress here and anxiously awaiting administration pronouncements on such matters as: (1) How and when will upward of two billion dollars in war-time subsidies be removed? (2) Will the administration go to bat, for congressional appropriation of funds for foreign relief? (3) What will be the character of the 1946 farm goals? Will they involve restrictions on production? (4) What will be the character of 1946 farm price support? Will all supports be reduced to the 90 percent of parity level? Or will supports be limited to specified levels of production? (5) What does the administration plan to do with regard to long-term foreign trade in farm commodities?

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FEEDING DAIRY COWS--Many dairy cows just don't get enough to eat. High herds in the Iowa Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations ate 37 percent more roughage and 47 percent more grain than their low-producing sisters. And 96 percent of the dairymen in the top group fed a balanced ration, as well as plenty of it.

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UNRRA MARKET FOR FARMERS--One reason why farmers are interested in congress making early appropriations for UNRRA and in quick loans to Europe, is shown by Secretary Anderson. He says the USDA is prepared to ship 60 million pounds of cheese, 200 million pounds of evaporated milk, 25 million pounds of dry whole-milk powder, 80 million pounds of dry milk solids (skim-milk powder), and 15 million pounds of condensed milk.

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From the New York Times, Oct. 26 (Cont)---

5% PRICE RISE NEAR FOR DENIM APPAREL—Work clothing manufacturers using denims will be permitted to raise their prices a little more than 5 per cent beginning Oct. 30, it was learned in the market yesterday. The Office of Price Administration, it was reported, will issue a revised order on that date permitting price increases, which will be confined to actual advances in prices recently granted denim mills under the Bankhead amendment to the price extension act.....

GRAIN PRICES UP IN LIGHT TRADING, Chicago—Although trading in grain futures was relatively light today on the Board of Trade, prices moved up readily on scattered buying, with oats showing relatively the most strength. The undertone was nervous but the close was around the top. Wheat gained 1/8 to 1/2 cent a bushel. Corn was up 1/8 to 3/8 cent; oats rose 7/8 to 1 cent. Rye 1 to 1 1/4 cents and barley 3/4 to 1 3/8 cents.....

Reports that a leading farm organization had come out in favor of higher prices for grain if labor receives higher wages and intimations that the Pace bill will have the help of Administration leaders in the Senate brought that factor to the fore again as a wheat-market influence, but traders are still disposed to go slowly on either side of the market, pending further developments.....

COTTON PRICES OFF 3 TO 12 POINTS—Noting the uncertainty that prevails over the wage-price policies of the Administration in Washington, cotton traders backed away yesterday from the buying side of the futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange and final prices showed losses of 3 to 12 points net.

The market opened with gains of 1 to 6 points and raised them to 7 to 10 points on active months in the morning. Buying was influenced by a report that the farm bloc in Congress would fight for higher farm prices if wages were raised, and also by a report that farm leaders in Congress would ask the Agricultural Appropriations Committee to provide that any purchases of farm commodities for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be purchased in the open market, instead of taking from the Commodity Credit Corporation's stock. Thus, relief buying would compete with buying by other consumers.....

COMMODITY PRICES ROSE 0.2% IN WEEK, Washington—Primary market prices were generally higher in the week ended Saturday. The index of commodity prices prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor advanced 0.2 per cent during the week, regaining approximately the same level as at the end of the war. At 105.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the index was 0.6 per cent higher than the corresponding week of 1944.....

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 26—

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT THE COFFEE CEILINGS, Editorial—The present coffee situation illustrates again the difficulties of government control in economics. Two control policies are in conflict. First, there is the inter-American coffee agreement, by which the U.S. divides its coffee market among some fourteen major Latin-American producer countries. Then there is the United States' domestic price-control plan, run by OPA. The root of the trouble is that the producing countries say they can't do business profitably under the American price ceilings. These ceilings were set in December, 1941, for green coffee and in March of 1942 for roast coffee. Since then, as everyone knows, prices in general have increased. The coffee countries say the prices of the American goods they buy have increased. They ask for a balancing increase in their coffee price. They claim that American ceiling prices on coffee are five per cent below a 30-year prewar average.....

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 26 (Cont.)

CANNED FOODS - Demand is heavy for fruit cocktail, with the pack moving out rapidly, according to Coast reports. Total this year is believed largest in history. Private estimates place probable tomato pack at 20,000,000 cases, down about 6,000,000 from last year.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 26 -

SHOE AND LEATHER GROUP DEMANDS RISES IN PRICES - Washington (UP) - The New England Shoe and Leather Association demanded today price increases "all along the board" for shoes. Maxwell Field, executive vice-president of the association, met Office of Price Administration officials and said he had received no answer to a letter dated Oct. 2 in which he accused the O.P.A. of delaying reconversion by failing to make price adjustments.

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From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 26 -

COTTON GINNINGS RUN SHARPLY BELOW 1944 AND 1943 SEASONS - Washington - The Bureau of Census reported ginnings from the 1945 cotton crop prior to October 18 totaled 3,690,011 running bales, compared with 6,282,816 bales ginned from the 1944 crop to the same date a year ago and 7,792,249 bales in the similar 1943 period.

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From The Cotton and Cotton Oil Press, Oct. 20 -

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS? - Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson wasn't "talking through his hat" when he dropped the hint at Blytheville, Ark., earlier this month that cotton marketing quotas are a strong possibility for 1946.

The question of quotas is very much a live issue in the Agriculture Department. Anderson didn't tell the full story in his first major speech on cotton, but he did build up a good case in support of quotas.

Carl Farrington, Chief of the USDA Branch, said a decision on where to proclaim quotas for next year will be made within the next two or three weeks. It definitely is under consideration, he said.

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MORE, NOT LESS COTTON - Editorial - On the occasion of the recent cotton picking contest at Blytheville, Ark., Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an informative address on the cotton problem.

The phase of the address which concerns us most was its plain and rather emphatic implication that the fundamental basis of betterment for cotton farming lies in a reduction of supply--in other words, in reduced acreage and output. Of course, that is one way to better conditions, but it is the plan of scarcity as opposed to the wiser plan of abundance as a means of greater prosperity. The main trouble with such a plan at this time is that whatever reduction may be made in the output of American cotton is practically certain to be made up in the increased production of foreign cottons. The best judgment of wise economists is that the betterment of the American cotton problem is to be accomplished by reducing the cost of production, and the wisest of our economists have demonstrated unmistakably that the best method of decreasing cost lies in what is known to progressive producers of any product as "mass production." That is the means by which the United States has led the world in cheaper articles of use or convenience.

★ NOV 26 1945 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

DI 4 (The newspapers and magazines from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Times, Oct. 28 --

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR IS UNO FOOD CHIEF, Quebec--Sir John Boyd Orr, world-famed scientific nutritionist and member of the British Parliament, today was elected Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the first international administrator to be named within the over-all United Nations Organization and leader of the thirty-seven-nation effort to end hunger and starvation throughout the world.

The only surprise of the afternoon's business, and a wholly expected development, was a statement by L. A. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States and conference chairman, that the Soviet Union had decided that, while it "has the same objectives and sets for itself the same tasks as the FAO" and "endorses the idea of international cooperation for the improvement of agricultural production and the bettering of the food situation of the United Nations," it could not join the organization at this time.

The chairman reported that the head of the Soviet delegation had expressed the view that the "organizational forms" of the FAO require further study, and that the U. S. S. R. must consult the agricultural States on these questions.....

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REPORT FROM THE NATION--Midwest States, Omaha--Their cribs and purses comfortably filled, Midwest farmers are viewing an uncertain future with cautious confidence.

Large segments of the farm population are groping toward ways and means of forestalling such economic catastrophe as beset them after World War I. And in the race of higher wages and bigger post-war profits the Midwest land tiller will be in the melee to maintain his "keep-at-home" pay at a high level.....

The average Midwest farmer finds himself in a dilemma. An individualist, he is anxious to wriggle free of Federal war controls. At the same time he wants a continuation of guaranteed profits. The latter may be difficult to attain without the former.....

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LEVEL MEAT PRICES SEEN, Washington (AP) -- Consumers can expect at least as much meat in 1946 as in 1945, but farmers may receive "moderately lower" returns from sale of meat animals, the Agriculture Department forecast today.

The meat supply in 1946, the department said, is likely to balance demand at the 1945 level of wholesale and retail prices.

This means, officials explained, that even if price ceilings are removed the general level of retail prices probably will be about the same as in 1945. The expected removal of subsidy payments to slaughterers not later than June 30, 1946, may result in some decline in cattle and hog prices.

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From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 28 --

FOOD STRINGENCY FEARED IN LONDON, London (By Cable)--Grave apprehensions for the future of London's food supply were expressed today by the Ministry of Food officials, who are alarmed over the slowness in the turnaround of food ships now being unloaded by the military. In all, some 15,800 troops are unloading ships at various British ports 6,000 of them in London and 4,500 at Liverpool, but unless a quick break in the dockers' strike occurs, the Food Ministry will have to ask the Ministry of War Transport and the War Office to provide more troops.

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 28 -

WOMEN FIGHT CONGRESS DELAY ON UNRRA - Several national women's organizations last week accelerated their campaigns to impress upon American women the urgency of feeding Europe's homeless millions.

A second national "call to action" was issued by the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, which will reach about 3,000,000 women through its general membership of 23,000 and its affiliation with ten national organizations. The call urged American women to bring pressure to bear upon Congress for the immediate passage of the \$550,000,000 appropriation for U.N.R.R.A.

"We must show our willingness to share our comparative plenty with a continuance of price control and food rationing." Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the committee, said.

O.P.A. IS SEEN READY TO END APPAREL RULE - Washington - The highly controversial maximum-average-price regulation for textiles and apparel will be withdrawn on Jan. 1, after having proved itself a failure, a high official of the Office of Price Administration told the New York Herald Tribune today.

The official, who asked that his name be withheld, declared that reports now in the hands of the O.P.A. prove that the M.A.P. has "failed miserably" and has retarded rather than aided production of essential low-priced garments.

"This report undoubtedly will be denied by Chester Bowles, price administrator," he said, "but the operating branches of the consumer goods division of O.P.A. have been operating under instructions to "get the order out of the way."

PRICES OF GRAIN STEADY IN LIGHT OF CHICAGO TRADE - Chicago (AP) - Grain futures were firm in light trading today, with rye climbing more than a cent a bushel at times to new seasonal peaks for the December and May deliveries. Profit-taking, particularly in oats and rye, shaded the best advances part of the time. Many traders remained on the sidelines pending President Truman's radio speech on government policy on wages and prices Tuesday night, so it didn't take much buying to boost prices.

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From The Washington Post, Oct. 29 -

FOOD FOR EUROPE - Editorial - Britain's Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, made an impassioned appeal in the House of Commons for aid for millions of Europeans facing starvation or near-starvation during the coming winter. Reports of the debate in the House of Commons made it plain that the British have a sympathetic understanding of the urgency of relief needs that we as a people do not fully grasp. That is not surprising: the British have endured years of deprivation. They know the meaning of terror; they feel a sense of kinship with the Continent--spiritual as well as material kinship--that we cannot possibly share. Their concern for the future of Europe has already taken tangible form. In spite of the fact that rationing continues at home, the British have sent 800,000 tons of food to Europe since D-Day and shipments are expected to exceed a million tons before the end of the year.

But the feature of the Commons debate that sets it on a high plane is that Mr. Bevin's appeal for aid was made on behalf of "the ordinary man and woman who were not parties to the quarrel."

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From the Weekly Kansas City Star, Oct. 24 —

BROILER MARKET COLLAPSES; Northwest Arkansas Producers Seek to Enforce an "Implied Contract.", Fayetteville, Ark.—Arkansas poultry producers, who are seeking to have the government resume buying chickens for ninety days, are having a difficult time, Kenneth S. Bates, county agent, said. There is practically no market, Bates said at the week end, with prices running from 22 to 26 cents a pound.

Producers assert the army has an implied contract to buy the 4 million broilers in houses when the stop-buying order went into effect last month. An opinion has been asked from the attorney general of the United States and Representative J. W. Trimble of the Third Arkansas district has said he feels there is an implied contract, since the birds were put out when the army asked for all the chickens it could get.

Producers charge the government, through the OPA and the WFA, had indicated to a committee of Northwest Arkansas producers in Washington several months ago, that they would be given a 90-day warning before the stop-buying order was given. They say the notice was given overnight.....

DDT MEANS MORE POUNDS OF GAIN ON KANSAS CATTLE, Manhattan, Kans.—After summarizing the records on the DDT tests on more than 5,000 head of cattle in Kansas this last summer, Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist said he hoped that next year equipment and material would be available to spray 2 million head.

Dr. Kelly had before him the conclusions on thirty demonstrations with the new insecticide, including weight figures on many of the cattle.....

The cattle treated gained more weight than untreated cattle. Spraying is a more satisfactory method of control than dipping. The 50 percent DDT powder in a diluent that contains a wetting agent is preferable to the oil emulsion.....

THE FIRST SUBSIDY REMOVAL, Editorial—The subsidy of 5 cents a pound paid to manufacturers of butter will be removed at the end of the month. This is the first move in the plan announced by Secretary Anderson to eliminate all subsidies by the end of the fiscal year.....

The demand of organized labor for a 30 percent increase in pay for a 40-hour week so that there will be no reduction in their earnings comes at a time when costs of living are decreasing and the price of farm products declining. There is little evidence of appreciation of subsidies which have been granted on the food which they consume. The cost of food since the war began has required a smaller proportion of their earnings than at any time in the history of the country. If they are successful in securing increased rates of pay, the plans of Secretary Anderson to remove all subsidies before the first of July, 1946, should be put into effect at the earliest possible date.

There is a possibility that the removal of subsidies may be delayed until ceilings no longer control prices. If this should occur their removal would be taken directly out of farm incomes in the sale of butter fat, meat, fruit, vegetable and grains.

* * *

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Oct. 24 —

MILL BUYERS SEEKING COTTON PRICE VIEWS--The influx of cotton mill representatives began this week on the Memphis market to investigate personally the widening premiums which are being asked for cotton.

The mill men are becoming aware of a condition that has been evident to the cotton producer and the merchant for many weeks: there is a short crop and the smallest supply of good cotton in many years. Merchants who have taken a figurative beating this Fall because of advance commitments they have made are reluctant to make more at anything approximating the same basis. The mills have found that they longer are dictating the terms and are inquiring at what price they can expect to get cotton.

From The Farmer, Oct. 20--

FARM LABOR SITUATION STILL CRITICAL, Editorial--Despite layoffs of millions of war workers and releases of men from the armed services, the farm labor situation is about as critical as it was during the war. The same is true in poultry and packing plants which process the farmers' products for market.

Surveys by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that comparatively few discharged war workers and former servicemen, including those who originally came from farms, are seeking farm jobs. This squares with information we have picked up in THE FARMER territory. Shifts from factories to farms, the Bureau says, probably will not result in any immediate sharp upturn in the number of farm workers. Those who do return will, in many instances, replace young boys and old men, and women and children who were pressed into or kept at farm work due to the extreme shortage of help during the war years.

Farmers have hoped that help would again be available when the war ended... That hope of early improvement is slight as indicated by an appeal to USDA to continue in 1946 the farm labor placement program, which includes importation of foreign workers and use of prisoners of war. The appeal was made by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Council of Cooperatives. These groups are now supporting in Congress legislation to provide the money.....

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From the Northwestern Miller, Oct. 23--

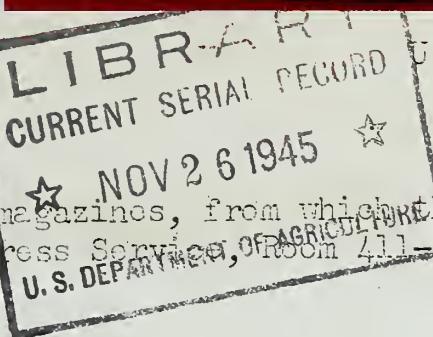
CURBING GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS--Congress is giving increased attention to stricter control of government corporations and to the speedy elimination of those found to have outlived their usefulness. The House has passed H.R. 3660 which would require budgetary control of all wholly-owned government corporations and systematic review by the General Accounting Office of the accounts of all government corporations of which there are approximately 100.

Such practices would be entirely consistent with procedures normally followed with other government agencies and in business.....

FLOUR BUYERS AND SELLERS CONTINUE WAITING POLICY--Flour business continues of light volume, with no change in the attitude of either buyers or sellers toward making new commitments. Prices are frozen at the ceiling, which offers no inducement to buyers. At the same time, even the ceiling levels are not sufficient to provide mills a reasonable profit in view of the high wheat costs. Mills are taking care of old customers actually in need of flour, but are not out looking for business. A continued waiting policy is expected until the November subsidy rate is announced, with both buyers and sellers hoping it will be higher.....

A NOD FOR FLOUR EXPORTS, Editorial--Although it is phrased in generalities a letter from the Department of Agriculture to the Flour Millers Export Association, is encouraging to the flour exporting industry of this country. The department's spokesman agrees that it would be very nice if the flow of agricultural products abroad could be liberalized, in which event "the milling industry as well as the producer should benefit." The thought of the agency naturally puts the farmer's interest first, and assigns the interest of the processor to a secondary or incidental place. Some day, we feel sure, the Department of Agriculture's thinking will go along so far as to recognize that a benefit to milling is even a more certain benefit to the farmer. This would be an exciting and important mental gymnastic.

"Look, these flour millers are the wheat farmer's biggest customer. Exports take the pressure from domestic competition and so they help the industry as a whole. Let's get flour exports back where they used to be. Slick thing about them is that they're backed by powerful selling systems on both sides of the ocean. Get 'em going and they'll keep going. Wheat exports--there's no such merchandising effort behind them, and they're catch-as-catch-can. Anyway, exporting a raw material when you can just as well sent it out processed injures the whole national economy...."



(The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.)

From the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 30 —

F.A.O. DIRECTOR PROPOSES WORLD POOL OF WHEAT, Quebec—Sir John Boyd Orr, new director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, proposed today a world pool of wheat and other commodities and guaranteed minimum prices for producers as a means of improving distribution of the world's food supplies.

He conceded that the F.A.O. lacked the authority now to institute such a plan but said a world wheat pool was inevitable in two or three years.

Orr said his proposal, which is similar to the "world commodity credit corporation" backed here recently by American farm group leaders, could be put into effect by a United Nations agency such as the International Trade Organization. He proposed the wheat pool as a first step, since he said, this commodity is a "barometer" for others, but expressed hope the scheme would be extended to other foods. The F.A.O., Orr said, is "the answer to the atomic bomb."

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BUTTER SPECULATORS HIT BY SUBSIDY-REFUND EDICT, Washington (UP)—The government today cracked down on butter speculators. Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet ordered dealers holding more than 1,000 pounds of butter to return the government's subsidy of five cents a pound before taking advantage of the wholesale ceiling price increase of five cents a pound scheduled for Thursday.

He said a retail shortage is threatened because of the attempt of speculators to gain what he called an "unconscionable profit." Hoarding has become so extensive, he added, that "movement of butter to retailers is practically at a standstill.".....

* * *

From the New York Wall Street Journal, Oct. 30 —

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT officials disclosed the Government will call on farmers for about the same volume of crop and livestock production in 1946 as this year, but goals will drop for some important war crops. Present plans provide for acreage reductions next year in soy beans, flaxseed and peanuts—the war crops for which production incentives were offered to get oil output.

Sugar shortages will be the subject of a two-way Congressional investigation. One House group started yesterday an inquiry into production problems of the sugar industry, while another planned to study the supply situation.....

* * *

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 30 —

TWO FACTORS IN FOOD LACK—Funds and Cars Needed if Europe Orders Wheat — Washington—The United States has the wheat to help the critical food situation in Europe, Agriculture Department officials emphasized today. But there are two problems which stand in the way of getting as much of the grain shipped as is needed. These are: (1) How it is going to be paid for? Funds for UNRRA and credit arrangements for countries not receiving UNRRA aid are needed. (2) A tight condition in railroad cars and grain handling facilities at export terminals. Of these two points, it was explained, the first is by far the more important. Questions connected with grain cars and handling facilities can be met, by extra effort officials believe.

From the New York Times, Oct. 30 -

MILK DELIVERIES FACE NEW HITCHES - One threat to the city's milk supply, a strike by 300 maintenance workers in pasteurizing and processing plants, was dispelled yesterday, but two additional trouble spots may flare up Thursday.

Dealers' associations and spokesmen for the two American Federation of Labor locals involved agreed to abide by the State Mediation Board, granting the maintenance men their main demand of a reduction in the work week from forty-eight to forty hours with no pay loss.

There were no signs of agreement on the other questions, however; continuation of skin-a-day deliveries after Thursday, when the Government wartime ban on daily delivery will be relaxed, and the long-standing conflict over organization of workers at the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, Inc., farm in Plainsboro, N. J.

STRENGTH SHOWN IN WHEAT MARKET - Chicago - The wheat market showed independent strength today on the Board of Trade as the result of buying induced by reports that wet processors were buying cash wheat at Kansas City and paying ceiling prices ⁱⁿ order to get grain to replace unobtainable corn. December sold within 5/8 cent of the seasonal peak, and although the close was fractionally under the top, net gains were 3/8 to 5/8 cent.

Rye was firm at the start, with December and May at a new seasonal high, but the close was 1/8 to 1-1/2 cents lower. Corn lost 1/4 to 1/2 cent and oats were 3/8 to 5/8 cent lower. Barley closed unchanged to 1/4 cent lower. Kansas City wheat futures gain 1/2 to 5/8 cent and Minneapolis was up 1/2 to 7/8 cent.

COTTON PRICES DROP BY 5 TO 13 POINTS - Reflecting a heavier movement of cotton in the South, the cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange turned slightly easier yesterday and closed 5 to 13 points net lower.

There were reports that the cotton acreage goals on cotton to be announced in December by the Department of Agriculture may be increased 5,000,000 acres over last year. Cotton marketing quotas must be announced by Nov. 15, if there are to be any.

Today the Department of Agriculture is scheduled to announce the Oct. 15 parity price after the close of the market. This parity price will compare with 21.58¢. The parity price is important this year, because it is the basis upon which the Government determines its selling price for Government-owned cotton.

BRAZIL CHALLENGES BRITAIN ON COCOA - Brazilian cocoa production within five years will be increased to an annual output of approximately 3,000,000 bags and thus offer an even more definite challenge to any plans which Great Britain may have for the control of the distribution of the African crop, Paulino Jaguaribe, president of the Bahia Cocoa Institute, declared yesterday. He pointed out that the Bahia Institute takes care of the distribution of the Brazilian cocoa crop.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 30 -

LAND GRANT REPEAL DEFEATED IN HOUSE - Washington (AP) - The House rejected 167 to 114 today a compromise bill which would repeal the land-grant railroad rates under which the Government moves freight at half price over many rail carriers.

The vote came after Representative Cochran (Dem., Mo.), shouted to the House, that if the bill became law "one of the greatest lobbies that ever stormed this Capitol can say 'this is our victory day!'"

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, Oct. 27 -

PRIVATE LAND LEADS IN FOREST GOODS - More than 90 per cent of the country's forest products are produced from 341,000,000 acres in private ownership. G. H. Collingwood, chief forester, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, says in a new treatise on the subject. Forest areas in public ownership in the United States support the fifth largest manufacturing industry in America, with private capital of approximately \$10,000,000,000.

Gross value of the annual products exceeds \$4,000,000,000 or about 6 percent of the national income. With 1,800,000 workers directly employed in the forests in addition to 2,000,000 workers indirectly affected, Mr. Collingwood says.

Almost 80 per cent of the nation's privately owned "commercial" forest land is owned by 4,000,000 farmers and small business people who own more than 270,000,000 acres in lots of less than 500 acres. Individuals and corporations who own 500 acres or more control about 70,000,000 acres.

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From The New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 29 -

POLITICAL FACTORS EXERTING INFLUENCE ON COTTON - Political influences ruled futures trading last week on the New York Cotton Exchange with the fate of the Pace parity bill overshadowing crop reports, the resumption of cotton exports as a result of Export-Import Bank credits, and the uncertainty surrounding the consumption of cotton by domestic mills until wage-price policies have been clarified. Prices moved in a wide range after having set new eighteen-year highs on Monday to close Friday with net gains of from 5 to 28 points, compared with Saturday's close, but 9 to 16 points below Monday's closing quotations.

The inflationary pressure in all commodity markets brought about by labor's demand for higher wages in industry went unchecked during the week except for unconfirmed reports that the Secretary of Agriculture is expected to take a leading part in opposing the Pace measure and a dispatch on Friday that Chairman Sabath of the House Rules Committee was unalterably opposed to passage of the bill, and would endeavor to prevent it being reported to the floor.

- - -

SUGAR RATIONING SEEN NEEDED IN '46 - Sugar remains the sour ingredient in the nation's food supply.

Of all the upsets in the nation's economy due to the war, sugar was the most chaotic and will probably be the longest lasting.

Production dropped, partly because of military destruction and conquest, but partly, Ody H. Lamborn, sugar broker, said at the week-end, because the United States Government at first over-estimated the demand and importance of sugar in the war program, and encouraged competing crops.

Mr. Lamborn predicted sugar rationing controls in one form or another can not be ended safely before 1947, and world supply and demand will not be in balance again before 1948.

* * *

From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 26 -

WISCONSIN FARMS STILL BESET BY LACK OF LABOR - Madison, Wis. - The farm labor situation in Wisconsin remains "critical," University of Wisconsin college of agriculture staff members reported today in their current "economic information" bulletin. The situation is "especially critical" they said, on the general dairy farms requiring year around, experienced labor.

"General labor demands are such," the farm expert said, "that no labor surplus exists to which farmers can turn for immediate help."

From The Des Moines Register, Oct. 25 -

FARM BUREAU AGAINST WAGE BOOST POLICY - Washington - The American Farm Bureau federation served notice on the Truman administration Wednesday that it opposes a general wage increase and will insist upon higher farm prices if higher wages are permitted by government policy.

In a telegram to Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, the Farm Bureau president, Edward A. O'Neal, declared:

"If a government policy is adopted which permits a general increase in wage rates, we insist that all consumer subsidies should be removed at the same time and price ceilings adjusted accordingly."

James G. Patton, head of the National Farmers' union and like O'Neal a member of Snyder's advisory board, promptly took issue.

He said he is convinced a "reasonable" increase in wages is necessary to prevent deflation.

* * *

From the Milwaukee Journal, Oct. 24 -

ECONOMIC CONTROLS STILL NEEDED - Editorial - OPA's Chester Bowles gives congress and the country a much needed warning about the continuing menace of runaway inflation. He says that, if price and rent controls are not carried on until supply more nearly equals demand, ruinous inflation is not only possible but inescapable.

Pointing to the fact that production will not be even normal for many months, and to the further fact that in checking accounts alone the people now have more ready cash than all consumers spent in 1939, he paints a picture of a scramble for goods, with price no object. Only the OPA ceilings kept inflation within bounds during the reconversion. The ceilings will have to be maintained, he argues, until the many abnormal factors now in the picture disappear.

Of course, he is right.

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From the Consumer Reports, Oct. -

OLEOMARGARINE HERE TO STAY-- The battle of the fats--butter vs. oleomargarine--goes merrily on in the halls of Congress and in the advertising pages of newspapers and magazines. But all except the most diehard of the butter advocates must admit that margarine is here to stay; that it has earned its place as a permanent part of the American diet. A major factor in margarine's popularity has been its low red-point cost, as compared with butter. But many housewives who have used it for the first time as "emergency rations" will continue its use when both butter and margarine are point-free; for they have learned that margarine is as nutritious and as satisfactory for cooking, and much cheaper than butter; and that the better brands of margarine are difficult to distinguish from butter in taste.

* * *

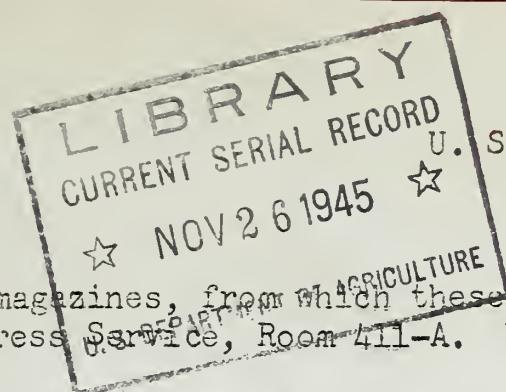
From the Des Moines Register, Oct. 25 -

AID 4,000 VETS IN FARM AIMS - Four thousand former servicemen now are farming with the aid of loans either made or guaranteed by the federal government, R. W. Hudgens, associate administrator of the farm security administration (FSA) said Wednesday at the National Catholic Rural Life Conference meeting here.

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Farm Digest 2015-45-3

DAILY FARM NEWS DIGEST
For October 31, 1945



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

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D14 (The newspapers and magazines, from which these agricultural items are taken are on file in the Press Service, Room 411-A. Phone Gene Harrison at 4026.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 31 —

COTTON ADVANCES 13 TO 17 POINTS—Trade buying and mill price fixing with offerings growing increasingly scarce boosted cotton prices 13 to 17 points yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange. Belief that President Truman's speech last night, would be inflationary in character, and that the mid-October parity price would go up influenced the market.....

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COTTON GINNINGS DROP IN TEXAS, Houston—Relatively light offerings of desired qualities of spot cotton whetted demand and caused a stiffening of the basis in this market during the past week..... Government ginning statistics show that only 40 per cent of the Texas crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 18.....

— — —

HOUSE GROUP ASKS POULTRY CEILING END, Washington—For the first time, a Congressional committee today complained to Price Administrator Chester Bowles that retail ceiling prices on an agricultural commodity were too high.....

Members of the House Agriculture Committee told Mr. Bowles that, while farm prices for poultry have dropped sharply, in some cases by 50 per cent, retail prices have continued to hold close to OPA maximums. Retail selling prices should drop so that the lower price to the housewife will be a stimulant to consumption, committee members maintained.....

— — —

SUGAR CONSPIRACY CHARGED AGAINST 9, Syracuse, N. Y. —(AP)—Breakup of a huge sugar conspiracy involving upwards of 150,000 pounds was revealed today when a Federal Grand Jury handed up indictments naming nine defendants.....

— — —

INCREASED FLOUR PURCHASES PENDING—Business in flour was slow again yesterday, but mill representatives reported increased inquiries which, it was believed, presaged substantial bookings if the expected advance in the subsidy for November materializes.....

* * *

From the New York Times, Oct. 31 --

RUSSIA EXPECTED TO JOIN FOOD BODY, Quebec—The Russian delegation, which startled this conference last Saturday by disclosing its intention to remain temporarily free from the United Nations' food and agriculture organization, will have become members, in all likelihood, by the time the second meeting has been convened, it was widely believed today.....

— — —

\$550,000,000 MORE BACKED FOR UNRRA, Washington—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that Congress provide the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with the additional \$550,000,000 necessary to fulfill this country's original commitment, and also proposed that new conditions be imposed on recipient nations. The House will consider the resolution tomorrow...

(Turn to Page 5)

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From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 31 -

BOWLES EXPECTS PRICE CONTROLS ON MOST FOODS WILL END BY SPRING - Washington - Price controls on most agricultural commodities will probably be ended by May or June, O.P.A. Administrator Chester Bowles told the House Agriculture Committee. He said that he believes that the supply situation in farm products would enable the O.P.A. to remove practically all price and rationing controls by spring. He saw, however, continuing price difficulties in the fields of rents, automobiles and other products lasting perhaps as much as a year and a half.

U. S. RELIEF ABROAD should be discontinued at the end of 1946, except for China, the House Appropriations Committee recommended. China would receive aid through March, 1947. These limitations were written into the measure the Committee approved for giving the U.N.R.R.A. another \$550 million.

UNITED FRUIT GIVES 15% RISE TO LOW-SALARIED EMPLOYEES - Boston - Blanket salary increases of 15%, effective tomorrow, have been awarded the great majority of domestic employes of the United Fruit Company, according to a statement by Arthur A. Pollan, executive vice president.

BURLAP - Revision of sellers' maximum prices for Indian burlap to bring them into line with prices previously established for sales by the Defense Supplies Corp. was announced by the O.P.A. Private importers' maximum import prices for 18 constructions of Indian burlap also were announced.

BUTTER - O.W.M.R. Stabilization Director John C. Collet announced a recapture plan to recover some of the \$5 million in unearned profit which might accrue to speculators as a result of the end of the Government subsidy on butter and the increased ceiling price which becomes effective November 1.

"ACTION" OR FREE MARKETS? - Editorial - Judging from press reports of its first meeting in Quebec, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is rapidly getting nowhere. Its members are struggling to decide whether F.A.O. shall be only a research and advisory body or shall proceed to act on food supplies, distribution and prices.

Apparently majority opinion among the delegates favors action but is widely divided as how to act. On Monday Sir John Boyd Orr, newly elected director general of F.A.O., spoke vigorously for action. As reported in press dispatches (perhaps inadequately) he denounced the "economics of scarcity" and the policy of producing only to meet economic demand, ideas which, he said, dominate some parts of the world at this time. Instead, Sir John would have F.A.O. bring into being a number of world commodity pools.

We have discussed the F.A.O. proceedings not because that body is likely to produce any world commodity "arrangements" at all soon--guaranteed minimum prices are particularly inappropriate under existing world conditions--but because the air is full of schemes to substitute "arrangements" for free markets. We think that if men are to be free their markets, too must be free.

From the New York Times, Oct. 27 --

RUSSIAN AT QUEBEC HITS FOOD REPORT, OPENS CONTROVERSY, Quebec--The Soviet Union injected a politico-social issue into a quiet and heretofore imperturbable gathering of nutritionists as it protested points submitted to a committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and objected to the report in general on the grounds that it drew information from material not recognized by the U.S.S.R.

By taking exception to this statement, prepared by a special technical group of the Nutrition and Food Management Committee, the Soviet Union managed to bring a controversy into what most observers have assumed was a matter-of-fact and most controversial subject.....

S. E. Voronstoff, the Russian spokesman, called the group's attention to two paragraphs with which, he said, his country's delegation of observers could not agree because "we consider them to be incorrect."

The first discussing the increase in women outside the home stated: "It is questionable whether the additional family income compensates for some of the undesirable results--less time for buying and preparation of food, for the care and feeding of children and for household management,"

"We cannot agree with this item," asserted Mr. Voronstoff, "as everyone knows the importance of women in employment outside the home....."

The second paragraph, which according to Mr. Voronstoff, drew a conclusion incompatible with Soviet doctrine, cited the use and management of food by Germany during the war years.....

"We object to this paragraph," declared the Russian delegate, "as the improvement of nutrition in Germany came as a result of rough Nazi seizure of food resources from other nations, who were doomed to death and starvation."

Speaking of the report as a whole, Mr. Voronstoff said: "I must say that some parts of it have been taken from the League of Nations report which the U.S.S.R. did not acknowledge."....

* * *

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 25 --

AID AIRED AS POULTRY PRICES FALL, Washington--A supply of turkeys practically twice that available before the war will reach the market between now and Jan. 1 pressing prices downward to such an extent that the Department of Agriculture now is preparing a price and distribution policy to meet the situation, it was learned here Wednesday....

Chicken prices are dropping rapidly, principally due to Army cutbacks. The surplus of chickens will aggravate the pending surplus in turkeys. The Agriculture department will make these recommendations: (1) Support the producers price up to 100 per cent of parity, or at about 26 or 27 cents a pound for turkeys. (2) Support chicken prices to 103 per cent of parity, or approximately 20 to 21 cents a pound. (3) Channel 50 million pounds of turkeys to the Army, as now on order.

The turkey farmer stands to lose about 10 cents a pound if the present average ceiling price drops to the recommended 100 per cent of parity.....

* * *

From the Washington Daily News, Oct. 30 --

CONGRATULATIONS, HEN--Editorial--Eggs can become a habit. Proof: Meat is now available, but housewives who learned to substitute eggs during wartime shortages continue to eat eggs anyhow. The trade reports egg demand is setting a seasonal record.

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From the Butchers' Advocate and Dressed Poultry--Oct. 17 --

GREATER PROSPECTS FOR POULTRY--Editorial--The future prosperity of the poultry industry can only be attained if the price structure is high enough to afford producers a profit incentive. Price ceilings based on the current large production afford the producer an incentive, but if the ceiling prices for live poultry are discounted by several cents a pound, a decrease in poultry production can be expected by 1946. Greater expansion by the poultry industry can only be attained if profits are assured for producer, processor, wholesaler and retailer. This can be accomplished through enlarged poultry sales volume.....

Poultry and eggs are interdependent, because successful poultry depends on the demand for eggs.....

Some sort of an export market for dehydrated eggs must be secured if present production figures for shell eggs are to be profitably maintained. The consumer demand for fresh shell eggs in the U. S. must, at the same time, be further increased if the amount of eggs being produced is to be readily absorbed. It is far easier to dispose of a huge quantity of poultry in the domestic consumer market than it is to boost the sale of eggs.....

INVENTION INCREASES PRODUCTION OF EGGS--Of special interest at this time of year, when egg production begins its Autumn decline on thousands of American farms, is U.S. Patent No. 2385117, awarded to Charles W. Turner and Ezra P. Reineke of Columbia, Mo., on a method of increasing and sustaining egg production of fowls.

The method of feeding patented by the agricultural chemists consists of feeding the fowls iodinated protein having 3 per cent the potency of synthetic thyroxine, designated as "protomone." This substance is used in the ratio of 5 grams per 100 pounds of feed--or about .01 to .04 per cent of the food consumed by the fowl. In experiments over an eleven-month period, it was found that fowls fed the protomone mash increased their egg production better than 50 per cent over a control group that received standard feed.....

* * *

From the Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 26--

COAST OBTAINS CHOICEST BEEF, Ogden--For the best steaks this winter and spring the place should be California, R. C. Albright, general manager of the Ogden Union Stockyards, reported Wednesday.

He cited the unprecedented movement of feeder and fat beef cattle to California feed lots and meat packers the past few weeks, coming through Ogden from the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, eastern Colorado and Utah points.

Stockmen around the Ogden yards agree there never has been a movement of cattle to the west coast like that of this fall, Mr. Albright said.

* * *

From the American Fertilizer, Oct. 20 --

TREND TOWARD MECHANIZED FARMING--Editorial--The natural consequence of mechanized farming is more cultivated acres per farm since many farm operations are limited to too few acres for the efficient use of labor-saving machinery.....

Perhaps there is some ground for a fear that mechanical farming may lead to more acres with less though given to more crops per acre, that there will be a temptation to use the machines to expand the production of cash crops to the point of creating depressing surpluses.....

* * *

From the New York Times, Oct. 31 Cont --

PACKERS STRIKE PRESSED, Chicago--(AP)--Lewis J. Clark, international president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, said today that he had petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a strike vote in the packing industry which would involve 200,000 production workers.

Mr. Clark added that the petition covered all Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson plants in large packing centers as well as many independent packing houses which were not included in a strike vote petition filed Oct. 15.

AMMUNITION CURBS ARE LIFTED BY WPB, Washington--(AP)--Revocation of all controls on manufacture, delivery and sale of ammunition, effective tomorrow, was announced tonight by the War Production Board.

This authorizes unlimited sales to civilians. It sets aside quota restriction which have been in effect for sportsmen, farmers, ranchers and law enforcement officers.....

CALLS BID TO HOLD PRICE LINE FUTILE--Charging that the Office of Price Administration is retarding production and is becoming one of the outstanding causes of unemployment and potential depression, Dr. Paul H. Nustrom, president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association and Professor of Marketing at Columbia University, said yesterday that the effort of the agency "to hold an outdated price line is hopeless and even dangerous."....

GRAINS IRREGULAR; RYE MOVES HIGHER, Chicago--Grain markets were unsettled today on the Board of Trade. Rye was the leader, with December and May selling at new seasonal high prices as the result of buying induced by reports that Canadian rye was moving to Atlantic ports for export and a belief that distiller would come into the market to cover allocations for operations in November. Net gains were 1/8 to 7/8 cent a bushel.

Corn finished unchanged to 1/4 cents up. Oats were 1/8 cent down to 1/4 cent up. Wheat was under pressure from the Southwest and closed with losses of 1/4 to 5/8 cent. Barley was unchanged to 7/8 cent up.....

MILK DELIVERIES BRING NEW DISPUTE--A union-industry conflict over the continuation of skip-a-day milk deliveries reached a critical stage last night as opposing spokesmen issued contrary interpretations of their existing agreements as they bore on this wartime measure.

While both sides stood their ground, there was no clear indication of what action the International Brotherhood of Teamsters might take if milk distributors refuse to revert to daily delivery upon the expiration at midnight tonight of an Office of Defense Transportation regulation requiring every-other-day service....

* * *

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Oct. 25--

FOOD PRESERVING RESEARCH SLATED, Baton Rouge, La.--Construction on a \$70,000 food preservation research center at LSU authorized by the board of supervisors about five months ago, has been started, Dr. W. B. Hatcher, president of the university, announced today.

In addition to a complete research program in all types of food preservation practices to be carried out in the new building, the structure will be used also as a center for instruction in preservation methods, Dean J. G. Lee, Jr., head of the college of agriculture stated.....

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From The New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 31 -

F.A.O. FAVORS CUT-RATE SALE OF FOOD SURPLUSES - Quebec - The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference went on record today in favor of disposing of food surpluses by selling them at reduced prices to needy countries.

A report adopted by the F.A.O. said surplus commodities could be supplied on "especially advantageous terms to countries of low purchasing power and great nutritional need for special distribution among low-income and disadvantaged groups."

U. S. AGENCY TO INVITE BIDS ON WOOL STOCKPILE - Washington - The Commodity Credit Corp. announced today that it is offering approximately 50,000,000 pounds of government-owned raw wool, now held in stockpiles, for sale by closed bids. The wool being offered amounts to 10 percent of the nation's stockpiles.

Although the minimum price for bids was not announced, Representative Frank A. Barrett, Republican, of Wyoming, said he understood it was to be \$1.05 to \$1.10 a pound. The C.C.C. reserved the right to reject any bid.

* * *

From The Production Packer, Oct. 27 -

USDA CONCERN OVER OUTLOOK ON TURKEYS - Washington - Although Walter Berger, USDA feed chief, has consistently urged adjustment in poultry flocks since as early as last May, and asked the top policy level at USDA to get out an official statement recommending reductions, official action has been taken slowly and it was not until the present turkey price problem presented itself before the House Agriculture Sub-Committee did the USDA finally take notice of the problem.

With the Army out of the turkey market after taking only 49,000,000 pounds, turkey prices have been tumbling and storage men have been reluctant to enter the market with commitments at this time.

It has been learned that the USDA now lumps the poultry-turkey problem into one and is asking poultrymen to market their birds in an orderly fashion so as to prevent sharp price declines. In many areas only the top quality birds are bringing ceiling prices.

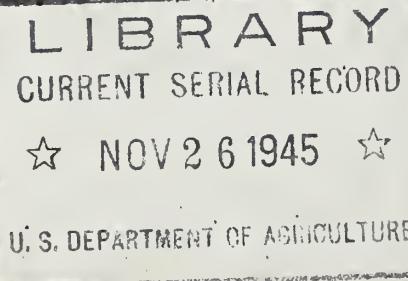
USDA emphasis will be placed on canning of poultry, although labor shortages may impair the efficiency of this phase of the planned operations.

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From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Oct. 28 -

HYBRID CORN FAVORED TO DEFEAT FREEZE - Harvesting and drying of Minnesota's crop of hybrid seed corn has made rapid progress during the past two weeks of sunny, dry weather and now is five to one favorite for finishing ahead of a freeze so severe as to kill its germinating power, it was revealed Saturday night.

In two weeks of feverish effort to get the crop in and processed in drying plants, the harvest has gained until it is only about four days behind the usual stage of this date.



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